For Independence and Fraternity

Nippon Times

For Common Prosperity And Well-Being

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JUDICIARY TOLD OF VITAL DUTIES UNDER WARTIME

Utmost Energy to Maintain Peace and Order Stressed By Prime Minister

THRONE GRANTS AUDIENCE

Justice Ministry's Leading Officials Gather in Tokyo for Important Meeting

Tightened official discipline, inexorable action against violations of economic laws and regulations or against offenses calculated to impair national unity and exertion of utmost energy on the part of the judiciary to safeguard law and order behind the lines were the main points emphasized in the instructions delivered by Prime Minister General Tojo and Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura at the special conference of leading officials of the judiciary held from 8 a.m. Monday.

The conference was attended by 134 high officials of the Justice Ministry, Supreme Court, courts of appeal and district courts, including Hatasu Nagashima, Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court, Hiromasa Matsuzaka, Procurator-General of the Supreme Court, Hyoichiro Kusano, Chief Judge of the Osaka Court of Appeal, Kaname Akiyama, Chief Procurator of the Tokyo Court of Appeal, Tamotsu Shima, Chief Judge of the Tokyo District Criminal Court, and Vice-Minister of Justice Kota Omori.

Granted Imperial Audience

They gathered at the Justice Ministry at 8 a.m. and heard the instructions of the Justice Minister at 8:30 and at 10 they proceeded to the Imperial Palace where they waited upon His Majesty the Emperor in the West Antechamber. There Justice Minister Iwamura and 126 others were granted an Imperial audience. At 11 a.m. they met at the Prime Minister's official residence where Prime Minister Tojo delivered instructions on the duties of the judiciary "for the year of decisive warfare."

The salient points of the Prime Minister's speech were:

(1) It is the policy of the Government to take inexorable action against perpetrators of economic offenses and crimes and it is hoped that the judiciary authorities will exercise keen insight and take determined action against violations of economic laws and regulations.

(2) The judiciary should take relentless and drastic action against those criminals who should disturb national unity, although the Government expects much of the spontaneous loyalty and earnest zeal of officials and people.

(3) The judicial authorities have, with much daring and initiative, allocated almost all prisoners under their charge to the shipbuilding, aircraft production and other vital industries. Out of heartfelt gratitude to the authorities, they have shown sincere repentance of their past deeds and are contributing much to the increase in the fighting strength of the nation. The measure has had a most salutary effect in making such prisoners "turn a leaf" when released after the expiry of their terms. It is hoped that the judicial authorities will manifest the same daring and initiative in the exercise of their functions in all other fields as well.

Exhorts Officials

The Justice Minister's speech, in substance, follows:

"The mission charged upon the judiciary for the prosecution of the hallowed war is to maintain law and order behind the lines. Men whose duties lie in the judicial department must devote every ounce of energy to the safeguarding of public peace and rights of citizens. No matter what emergencies arise, legal order must be perfectly maintained so that the officers and men at the front should feel no concern as to conditions at home and the people at home may enjoy perfect security while putting their shoulders to the task of increasing the fighting strength of the nation.

"In the current fierce and grim phase of the war, every official of the judiciary should bear in mind the gravity of his responsibility and exercise every care to assure the just operations of law. Timeliness

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Manchou Minister Granted Audience; Issues Statement

Hwang Fu-chun, Agricultural Development Minister of Manchoukuo, accompanied by the Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. Monday and was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor in the Phoenix Hall. After withdrawing from the Imperial Palace, Minister Hwang issued the following statement: "His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to receive me in audience today. I am filled with awe and trepidation. His Imperial Majesty gave me a gracious word of encouragement regarding Manchoukuo's supply of foodstuffs to Japan in the current war time. This is an experience I shall not forget for life. I shall convey my impression to our people. I am convinced that we should respond to the Imperial Will by augmenting production as never before."

MANCHOUKUO MOVES IN STEP WITH JAPAN

Since Founding 12 Years Ago, Country Has Made Spectacular Progress

Domei

HSINKING, February 28.—Fast and spectacular has been the growth of Manchoukuo in the 12 years of her career as the first-born State in Greater East Asia. Admirably fulfilling her role as a major supply base in the current war, Manchoukuo epitomizes the robust march of Greater East Asia.

The driving force behind Manchoukuo's rapid progress as a great power consists, of course, in her indivisible unity with Japan built up on the ethical principle of respect for each other's sovereignty and in the ideal that guided Manchoukuo's national founding—the ideal of concord, mutual help and equality among all races.

Manchoukuo's national ideal, then, is part and parcel of the grand principles enunciated in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia. Guided by that ideal, she has enhanced her culture and ushered in economic prosperity, which, in turn, augmented her national strength, military, political, economic, cultural and otherwise.

Concrete evidence of Manchoukuo's potentialities is to be found in the fact that she is definitely fulfilling her role as the greatest source of war-prosecuting strength by supplying Japan with such vital items as iron, coal, aluminium, materials for heavy industries and agricultural produce in increasing volume.

This substantial contribution by Manchoukuo was duly recognized in the speeches made by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Cabinet Ministers at the current 84th session of the Imperial Diet. Prime Minister Tojo, after referring gratefully to Manchoukuo's role in productivity expansion, gave the assurance: "The food situation in our country is completely free from apprehension, thanks to Manchoukuo's unbounded cooperation." Finance Minister Okinori Kaya said: "Japan's investments in Manchoukuo and China since the outbreak of the China Affair total ¥9,000,000,000. Today Manchoukuo's productive capacity has been augmented to such an extent that it is possible to raise required funds locally."

All the same, lively discussions were made in the Diet expressing Japan's determination to extend every possible aid to Manchoukuo.

Thus, long before the ideal that guided Japan's national founding was given expression in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, it found manifestation in the founding of the new State of Manchoukuo, whose career during the past 12 years stands as a monumental example of how the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia should be put in practice. Indeed, Manchoukuo's national growth will serve as a beacon for the other nations of Greater East Asia.

That Manchoukuo is fully alive to her responsibilities in the war is abundantly clear from Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui's oft-repeated exhortation to his people: "This is the final and the largest war of agression that the Anglo-Americans have

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Navy Eagles Off for the Fray

Striking terror into the hearts of the foe, Navy Eagles are seen in the above picture taking off from a South Pacific base to add to their already glorious string of victories as fully testified in the Imperial Headquarters communique on Monday.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

FOE CANNOT REDEEM PROMISE TO CHIANG

Chungking Now Realizes U.S., Britain Unable to Aid It Through Burma Recapture

By K. NAKAJIMA
Of the Army Press Corps

BURMA FRONT.—In the present phase of the war situation surrounding Burma it has become out of the question for America and Britain to redeem the promise they would aid it through the recapture of Burma.

This has come to the realization of the leaders of Chungking, and this is why they are becoming discontented at America and Britain. The bitterness of this feeling of theirs increases as the time draws near when the rain season will begin in the border areas of Burma and there will cease to exist any excuse for American and British action by way of help to Chungking through Burma. But this is not the only reason for the increased distrust with which the leaders of Chungking are learning to look at America and Britain. In recent times America has been giving visible signs of taking the armed forces of Chungking under its control through the supply of arms to them under the Lease-Lend Act. Britain on the other hand is reluctant to see America dominating Chungking. Thus we see America, Britain, and Chungking drifting farther from one another over the question of the command of the Chungking forces.

Chungking, it will be recalled, has since the conference of America, Britain, and Chungking at New Delhi in the spring of last year been consistently insisting that the Chungking forces taking part in the proposed general counter-offensive against Burma be under separate command from the other forces engaged in the action. Both America and Britain do not relish the idea of officers appointed by Chungking directing the Chinese troops fighting against Burma side by side with American and British soldiers. With the establishment of the anti-Axis headquarters in Southeast Asia toward the close of last year, America and Britain attempted to prevail upon Chungking to place its forces taking part in the Burma campaign under Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten. They have since been persistently working to have Chungking agree to have the forces of its expeditionary force in Yunnan Province act in concert with their forces operating in the border areas of Burma.

U.S. Outwits Britain

With regard to the Chungking forces in India, America, outwitting Britain, brought them under the direction of Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell, commander-in-chief of American forces in China some time ago. At the same time it established at Kweiling corps whose function it was to train Chungking soldiers in the use of arms, enough for 30 divisions, which it was to supply to Chungking under the Lend-Lease Act. America was also instrumental in the revision of regulations governing the educational inspection of divisions and corps of Chungking. Under the

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

400 Year-Old Vessel Sunk Centuries Ago Uncovered in Holland

Special

LISBON, February 27.—A freighter estimated to be 400 years old has been uncovered in northeastern Holland, according to a report from Amsterdam. The vessel was estimated to have sunk in the 14th or 15th century. It had a length of 13 meters and a breadth of five and carried a cargo of bricks as well as earthenware on board. Two iron saucepans, a knife and mug found aboard enabled experts to state the approximate age of the ship.

NGAKYEDAUK PASS SCENE OF BATTLE

Japanese Occupy Important Height

Domei

LISBON, February 27.—Furious fighting on the Arakan front is understood to be raging in the district of Ngakyedauk Pass, north of Buthidaung.

According to a New Delhi dispatch reaching here, a certain officer of the British 14th division, participating in the Arakan operations, declared that the offensive and defensive battle at Ngakyedauk Pass is now entering the final phase.

Continuing, the same officer stated that the Japanese Forces have been occupying an important height commanding the Ngakyedauk Pass for the past 16 days. The attempts of the anti-Axis troops to capture the Pass have been obstructed, he concluded.

In the northern section on the highway between Buthidaung and Maungdaw, the Japanese Forces are continuing their assault, according to a communique issued by the headquarters of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten. The same communique also stated that a engagement is understood to be taking place between the reconnoitering units of the Japanese and anti-Axis forces in the Chin Hills area.

BURMA TO DISPATCH 25 STUDENTS HERE

Propaganda Ministry Reveals Scholars to Study Technical Courses in Japan

Special

RANGOON, February 28.—The Propaganda Ministry announced that Burma, in order to further its development as an advanced nation, has selected 25 State scholars for further studies in Japan.

The announcement revealed that the young men will mostly pursue technical studies which "goes to show that Burma is laying the foundation for a future balanced industrial and agricultural economy."

It was added that before the students proceed to Japan, they will go through a preliminary course of studies in Burma for a period of three months.

The announcement recalled that following the declaration of independence as a free sovereign State, the Burmese Government adopted many measures for the development of Burma in various spheres and had given a fresh impetus to education, which was one basis for the people's progress, by sending Burmese youths to Japan for advanced studies.

It was said that in the past year in consultation with military authorities, the Burmese Government sent 15 State scholars to Japan for further studies in agriculture, science, Japanese language and literature, education and police administration.

The subjects to be studied by the 25 scholars include banking and insurance, radio engineering, steam boilers and steam plants, electricity generation and transmission, animal hubandry, harbor and docks, paper manufacture, mining engineering, railway, rubber, barge building, hydraulics and irrigation, caustic soda and acid manufacture, telegraphic engineering, meteorology, navigation and seamanship, as well as cotton spinning.

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, February 29, 1944

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Enemy Approaches Saipan

ASAHI—The enemy who attacked the Truk Islands has now pressed on Saipan Island with a task force built up around eight battleships and a ten odd plane carriers. Considering the size of the task force, we should not make light of the enemy's intent, especially his will to fight.

Although the battle is being fought 2,000 miles away from our homeland, we should be guilty of the charge of ignoring the aspects of modern warfare, especially the unlimited scope of the activity of aircraft, if we relied on the distance factor and allow ourselves to remain unprepared.

The Imperial Japanese Forces, under a superb, well-planned strategy, caught the right moment and took the toll of one enemy plane carrier and three large warships and repulsed the rest. For this brilliant exploit we offer our unstinted praise. It is envigorating proof that the more onerous the war situation the stronger grow the Imperial Japanese Forces.

Nevertheless, the fact that the enemy has actually pressed on Saipan and Tinian is indication enough of the seriousness of the current war situation. To say that we must renew our resolve to keep the enemy from the sacred land of Japan is not enough; we must burn with fiery rage and act now.

We pledge to the gods that the military, the Government and the people in iron unity will annihilate the foe.

POSITIVE TURN TAKEN IN FIGHT ON CHINA FRONT

Added Importance Assumed by Change in U.S. Strategy—Showdown May Be Near

ARMY EAGLES FOILING FOE

Continental War Equal in Intensity to Pacific—Japanese Hold Air Superiority

The continental theater of war on the Asiatic mainland under a positive turn in the American strategy has taken on added importance and it may well be that the day of decision is quite near on the China front, according to a special dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi from a Central China base dated February 27.

It is only common sense to depend to a certain extent on volume when pitted against an enemy boasting of his tremendous volume. Against all adverse conditions and disadvantage, our Army eagles are shattering enemy designs by constantly beating the enemy to the draw. In the intensity of the struggle against heavy odds there is no difference between the Pacific and China fronts. In the diary of a unit, which has survived repeated bomb attacks by the enemy, it is recorded:

"The base at X X has been air raided. Over 20 planes, Consolidateds and North Americans. Would that we had more planes! Every plane counts. If we had X times more aircraft than we now possess, we'd squash every single one of those saucy Yanks."

Watched Foe Planes Flee

This was written by one of our Army eagles while watching enemy planes fleeing after blind-bombing a base near X X in China.

Since July last year, the counter-offensive of the American air force in China has assumed a more and more positive turn. The reckless frenzy with which the Americans are operating in China as if to keep in concert with the Americans in the Pacific is fully betraying the recent war psychology of the United States. Major-General Claire Chennault, commander of the American 14th Air Corps in China, in utter disregard of international law or humanity, is conducting attacks against light-house boats, non-combatants, or hospital ships. Since the summer of last year, the Americans have been strengthening the Indo-Chinese transit route, only to suffer more than 250 of their precious planes shot down. Yet they are continuing guerilla operations, blind-bombing Canton, Wuhan and French Indo-China. They are blaring forth their fond hope to air-raid Japan.

Japanese Hold Superiority

The airpower over China, however, is still in Japanese hands. Nevertheless, the Japanese must maintain the maximum defense with the minimum air strength. The Japanese air force in China is fulfilling three roles, making attacks, meeting attacks and defending its positions. In the words of the commander of an air corps who has achieved great renown on the Continent by splendid feats:

"It is our mission to go out and meet the American air force in China, to destroy it, to shatter its plans of attack and to seal the doom of its greatest aim, an air raid on Japan, so that our mother country may be rendered secure."

He made no mention of the hardships he and his men were enduring. He only laughed and said that he was doing what it was expected of every he-man.

LEBANESE REDS ACTIVE

Members Run Telegraph News Service and Publish Daily Paper

Special

LISBON, February 23.—Lebanese communists are increasing their activities and besides running a telegraph news service they are publishing a daily newspaper, the "Sout el Shaab" which is wide read, reports the Times correspondent in Beirut.

He declared that a recent lecture by President el Knoury on the communists' program attracted a large audience. The correspondent revealed that with the aid of the Soviet Embassy in Ankara, communists have arranged an exhibition of photographs under the auspices of their president illustrating exploits of the Red Army and bravery of the Russian people.

NAVY ACES BLAST 4 FOE CARRIERS NEAR MARIANAS

Another Large Warship Sunk, Imperial Headquarters Reveals

BATTLE ON FEB. 22, 23

Japanese Forces Beat Off 200 Hostile Planes Raiding Saipan, Tinian, Guam

Imperial Japanese Naval Air Units delivered crushing blows to an enemy task force in the Central Pacific area on February 22 and 23, sinking an aircraft carrier and three large warships, of which two were most probably plane carriers, and damaged another aircraft carrier, it was revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Monday.

It was on the morning of February 22 when an enemy task force, consisting of more than 10 aircraft carriers and eight battleships, made its appearance in the waters east of the Mariana Islands. Promptly catching up with the enemy, air units of the Imperial Japanese Navy launched repeated attacks on it from the night of February 22 up to daybreak of the following day. In the course of this continuous assault, our Navy Wild Eagles sank an enemy aircraft carrier and three large warships, two of which were most probably plane carriers, and damaged an additional aircraft carrier, the communique revealed.

The same communique also disclosed that the enemy with carrier-borne planes aggregating about 200 in number attempted a morning raid on Saipan, Tinian and Guam Islands on February 23, but the enemy invaders ran away eastward. In this raid, the damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4 p.m. February 28

"On the morning of February 22, an enemy task force with 10 odd aircraft carriers and eight battleships as its mainstay appeared in the waters east of the Mariana Islands.

"Promptly catching up with the enemy, Imperial Naval Air Units repeatedly attacked it from the night of February 22 to dawn of February 23 and sank an aircraft carrier and three large warships (of which two were most probably aircraft carriers) and damaged another aircraft carrier.

"With carrier-borne planes aggregating about 200 in number, the enemy attacked Saipan, Tinian and Guam Islands on the morning of February 23 and fled eastward.

"Damage on our side was negligible."

Enemy Admits Attack

Domei

LISBON, February 27.—A Pearl Harbor dispatch states that strong Japanese Forces catching up with an American task force under the command of Rear-Admiral Maich A. Mitscher that was approaching the Mariana Group on the afternoon of February 22 sprang into prompt action. A fierce aerial combat ensued above the American fleet.

The United States Pacific Fleet headquarters in an official communique on February 25 announced that the American task force which attempted to attack the Mariana Group was met by a violent and continuous attack of Japanese Air Units, thereby admitting that the Japanese Force initiated the battle.

U.S. Makes False Report

By Arrangement With the Asahi

ZURICH, February 28.—A Reuters dispatch from Washington reports that the United States Navy Department on February 22 announced that Japanese Forces gave a heavy blow to the American expeditionary forces attacking Tinian and Saipan Islands of the Mariana Group and that the latter lost six airplanes. It also announced that the American forces sustained no damage to warships.

Following this false report, the Office of War Information announced that the American casualties in this battle were 157 killed.

Warfare Against Tons Continued by U-Boats; 23 Foe Ships Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, February 27.—Continuing their fighting against enemy supplies German U-boats sank seven enemy freighters totalling 33,185 gross register tons and 11 cargo sailing boats in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. Another three enemy vessels were torpedoed. Moreover, two escort vessels were destroyed. The German air defenses within the last 24 hours shot down 106 enemy aircraft including 102 four-engined bombers.

BITTER ENGAGEMENT IN CENTRAL PACIFIC

Heavy Blows Dealt Enemy Task Forces Attacking Marshalls and Mariana Positions

In November last year, the enemy established a foothold in the Gilberts Group. Two months later, on January 30, the foe made a full-dress attack on the Marshalls Group and effected a landing on Kuezyerin and Ruot Islands on February 2. The Japanese defense garrisons fought to a man and met a heroic end that would have made even demons weep. In the meantime, the Japanese Forces around these islands are still engaged in death duels with the enemy.

On February 17, less than 20 days after the landing on Kuezyerin and Ruot Islands, our adversary with a large task force and an aggregate total of several hundred aircraft made repeated attacks on the Truk Islands.

The Japanese Navy Air Force and Army and Navy Units stationed there gave spirited battle to the invading foe. Navy Wild Eagles spotted this task force and sank two cruisers (one of them was probably a battleship) damaged an aircraft carrier and a warship and downed more than 54 enemy aircraft. In this engagement, we lost two cruisers, three destroyers, 13 transports and 120 aircraft. A decisive battle is now on in all its aspects.

With over 10 aircraft carriers and eight battleships as its nucleus, a part of the main body of the American fleet in the Mid-Pacific was dispatched as far as the waters east of the Mariana Islands on February 22.

As the time matured for opening battle, the Wild Eagles of the Japanese Navy Air Force gallantly advanced, roaring with their silver wings in formation. In several waves from the night of February 22 up to dawn of the next day, our Sea-Eagles made repeated attacks on the enemy, sinking an aircraft carrier and three warships of large size, of which two were most probably plane carriers, and damaging an additional aircraft carrier.

Upon receiving a direct hit, the enemy aircraft carrier which was damaged, listed to the left, catching ablaze, and stopped its cruise for a moment. It was later recognized that the carrier righted itself and fled unsteadily in thick clouds of black smoke.

As the Japanese Forces promptly detected and vigorously attacked the enemy fleet, carrier-borne planes numbering about 200 came attacking Saipan, Tinian and Guam Islands. Without making any effective attack, the enemy planes fled eastward.

The enemy fleet which attempted a raid this time is the similar fleet that assaulted the Marshalls Group, Kuezyerin lagoon and Truk Island.

Plans Suez Railway Tunnel

Special

LISBON, February 20.—The Egyptian railway authorities at the present time are examining the project for constructing a railway tunnel under the Suez Canal, according to a London radio report.

The new tunnel is being planned to connect Port Fuad with the opposite shore of the Canal.

CRISIS IN ARGENTINA IS STILL UNSETTLED

Some Army Elements Said Trying to Restore Ramirez To Power

Special

LISBON, February 27.—A state of unrest continues in Buenos Aires where President General Pedro Ramirez last Friday delegated his executive power to Vice-President General Edelmiro Farrel because of illness, according to an official announcement, fresh reports received here today indicated.

A Montevideo dispatch said that some army elements are trying to restore Ramirez to power, who reportedly was forced to resign with a gun pointed at his head.

Meanwhile, an International News Service report from Buenos Aires declared that Argentine troops had placed Ramirez under arrest and had seized Government buildings and mounted machine-guns on them while awaiting further developments.

Farrell Continues Conference

Domei

LISBON, February 26.—Brigadier-General Edelmiro Farrell, who became President of Argentina, continued his conference with Government leaders today.

Brazilian Ambassador Jose Alves, and Felipe Espil, former Argentine Ambassador to the United States, called on President Farrell today.

Government authorities announced tonight that Foreign Minister and Navy Minister Rear-Admiral Benito Sueyro had resigned.

Wilhelmstrasse Comments

Special

BERLIN, February 26.—Commenting on the internal political crisis in Argentina, the Whilhelmstrasse spokesman said today that apparently the coup d'etat is attributable to the machinations of the United States which is desiring to punish Argentina for the latter's prolonged neutrality by stirring up discord in the country.

The German press is scarcely taking any notice of the often contradictory reports of the development of crises in Argentina.

Navy Minister Resigns

Special

LISBON, February 26.—The Argentine government announced tonight that Vice-Admiral Benito Sueyro, Minister of Marine and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, had resigned, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch.

No additional details were given in the preliminary announcement of this latest change in the Argentine government.

CHINA TO ENFORCE LAWS ON CONTROLLING PRICES

Committees Are Slated in All Provinces and Cities; Stiff Punishment for Violators

Domei

NANKING, February 27.—The National Government of China will shortly put into effect wartime price control enforcement regulations after obtaining the approval of the Executive Yuan.

The new price control regulations are an implement to the Wartime Price Control Act promulgated on January 13.

The new regulations provide rules for the organization of Price Control Committees in all provinces and cities, as well as stern measures against violation, it was revealed.

These committees will be called upon firstly, to maintain close liaison with the Central Government in order to prevent sharp fluctuations in prices, and secondly, they are also required to fix official prices as well as to discuss prices agreed upon by business associations, which will be effective on approval by the Provincial Governments.

The new regulations call for the organization of Provincial and Municipal Price Control Councils by the end of December.

PAITUKOU SURPRISE-RAIDED

200 Chungking Guerillas Taken By Japanese in Mop-Up Drive

Domei

TSINAN, February 23.—A Japanese Unit at dawn on February 15 surprise-raided Paitukou, on the border of Tangihsien and Popinghsien, western Shantung, and captured 200 Chungking guerrilla troops as prisoners including their commander.

The enemy abandoned 50 dead on the battlefield. The Japanese Unit captured war trophies comprising 148 rifles, five machine-guns and a large quantity of other war supplies.

Young German Pilot Deliberately Rams And Brings Down Enemy Boeing Bomber

Domei

BERLIN, February 27.—The daring act of a young German pilot, one Lance Corporal Rudolf Pintsch who, during one of the latest air battles over the continent against American bombers, deliberately rammed and brought down an enemy four-motored bomber is stirringly told by a German war reporter as follows:

It was on the day when 119 enemy planes were shot down. As a matter of fact young Lance Corporal Pintsch was not actually ordered to take part in the engagement. He was detailed to bring a Messerschmitt 109 from one airfield to another and his craft was in no condition to give battle to an enemy machine as he had very little ammunition and his armaments were not adjusted.

Observing falling bombs and the approach of flying fortresses, he suddenly found himself in the middle of the great event of the day. He resolved to attack and so singled out a Boeing for his victim. The enemy bomber made clever defensive maneuvers and Pintsch ran out of ammunition. At this stage the unequal fight should have ended. Nothing was further from the young pilot's mind however who saw before him his own home town of Stettin being destroyed by the enemy's air marauders.

Thinking fast Pintsch, with a terrific shock, rammed the Boeing. A large cloud of smoke indicated the place where the enemy plane had crashed. The German craft of course, was also damaged and Pintsch had to make a forced landing with a motionless propeller but the pilot miraculously came out of this adventure without a scratch. This was his second victory and for this exploit Pintsch was promoted non-commissioned officer.

When asked about his first air victory, Pintsch said, "The incident occurred when our base was attacked by four-engined enemy bombers. I started out amidst a hail of bombs and hung on to an enemy bomber which I managed to shoot down. At that time I was awarded the Iron Cross of the second class for having started out while bombs were falling. The whole affair came as a surprise to me because at that time I was not yet with an active unit and it was only two weeks ago that I started my active routine. And now my second victory occurred at a moment when I had actually nothing to do with the affair."

Foe Cannot Redeem Promise to Chiang

(Continued from Page 1)

new regulations, American officers have since the middle of January been going about in Chungking-controlled areas, giving instruction in the American methods of conducting operations and in communication technique developed in America to the leaders of the Chungking army and the commanding officers of divisions in the service of Chungking.

At the moment, America, through Major-General Tallman of the force it maintains in China is working to realize the project for the sending of approximately 1,000 officers to China to hold all the more important commanding positions in the Chungking army. Britain is showing itself violently opposed to this plan which it is shrewed enough to see is an unmistakable evidence of an American plot to dominate Chungking completely. Its position is that according to the decisions arrived at the Quebec conference there must be unity in the command of anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia.

Both sides show no signs of giving in, and the bitterness of the struggle goes on increasing as though it had no bearing at all on the fierce fighting which is proceeding in the regions of the Burma-India border. Chungking has for some time been suspecting America of world domination, and is critical of any things done by America in China. As for the Amercian project to Americanize the Chungking army, Chungking is in flat opposition. Generally Chungking is rapidly ceasing to place implicit trust in America. This is the explanation of the indifference with which it is looking at the death struggle made by the anti-Axis forces in the Akyab and Fukawng areas and of the rapidity with which the Chungking expeditionary army in Yunnan Province, nearly 20 divisions strong, is losing the stomach for fighting under the pressure exerted by the Japanese crack army units on the Nu River front.

As for American aid to Chungking, it is a matter of general knowledge that it is immeasurably smaller than is made out by America. A conservative estimate puts such aid which has reached Chungking at less than one-tenth of what it had told America it must have. It is dawning upon the minds of Chungking leaders that there is no warrant for them to repose any faith in the pledges they have received from America. From this it will not be a long way before it will acquaint itself thoroughly that America is intent on getting the Chungking army to make all the sacrifices in a counter-offensive against Japan.

PERSONNEL LOSSES GIVEN

U.S. Navy Department Claims Casualties Reach 39,982 Men

Domei

LISBON, February 26.—Showing an increase of 509 over last week's announcement, the United States Navy Department in another act of piece-meal revelation announced the total casualties suffered by the United States navy (including Marine Corps, and Coastal Defense Corps) as 39,982, according to a Washington report.

The announcement disclosed 16,643 killed, 9,461 wounded, 9,460 missing, and 4,418 taken prisoners.

Reich Uses Glider Bombs

Domei

LISBON, February 27.—Powerful glider bombs were used by the German forces to destroy the harbor facilities at Nettuno, in the southern Italian Front, according to frontline reports.

NAPLES UNIVERSITY RECTOR HITS CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

Criticizes British Prime Minister's Support of King Victor Emmanuel

Special

ZURICH, February 27.—Criticism directed against British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech in which he supported King Victor Emmanuel as the Italian monarch was made by Professor Adolfo Omodeo, rector of the Naples University and described as one of the most outstanding members of the "action group" in Italy, according to a dispatch received from Cecil Sprigge, Reuter's special correspondent.

Omodeo is quoted as saying, "Like Clemenceau in the last war, Churchill risks being a man of victory who hazards the cause of peace. His entire speech was inspired by considerations of war. In Churchill's judgment, Italy is a defeated nation, and he thought it best that it should remain helpless. Therefore, the best Government for Italy was that which signed the armistice. That is a purely military viewpoint. If Churchill insists on preserving the monarchy, Italy will never have peace. The forty-two million Italians will never remain tranquil in a new world. We would wish that Churchill might weigh the advantages of considering Italy as no longer among the conquered countries but among the friendly countries."

Omodeo concluded, "The monarchy has no sources of internal strength and Badoglio's support comes from the outside."

PAPER OUTPUT INCREASES

Newly Built Factory in Sumatra Shows Remarkable Progress

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN SUMATRA, February 28.—The production at a newly-constructed paper mill here, which began operation early this year, is progressing smoothly and showing favorable results.

Additional machinery is scheduled to arrive shortly from Japan and is expected to boost the production rate.

Meanwhile, more paper mills are also expected to be constructed at various other places including one in Lampong Province.

INDIAN RECRUITS LACKING

British Army Hit, Says Maj.-Gen. Hammond After Investigation

Special

LISBON, February 28.—The British army lacks Indian recruits, Major-General Frederick Hammond stated on Saturday at Lucknow, according to a New Delhi dispatch.

Hammond made the statement while speaking about his observations as a responsible recruiting officer. He added that he probably did not betray any military secret when he mentioned the considerable falling off in the number of Indian recruits.

British Miners Strike

26

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 26.—Five thousand miners went out on a strike at three coal mines in the eastern part of Durham, demanding a raise in wages, according to London reports.

Polish Envoy Recalled

Special

LISBON, February 26. — Jan Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador to Washington, has been recalled to London for a conference on the Soviet-Polish controversy, according to a Washington dispatch.

Judiciary Told Of Vital Duties Under Wartime

(Continued from Page 1)

of action is also an important point to remember.

"A two-instance system of public hearing has been adopted for both the criminal and civil procedures and other wartime emergency measures have been taken, making important changes in the Law Court Organization Act and other instruments of judicial procedure. These measures were prompted by the necessity of accelerating the operation of law.

"Changes in laws and statutes, however, will not be sufficient to assure the achievement of the aims sought. Earnest zeal and vigorous initiative are essential for the effective enforcement of the amended laws and regulations.

Supervision Stressed

"One point in this connection which I wish to make special note of is the problem of strengthened administrative supervision. The independence of the judicial machinery has been a principle firmly maintained as the tradition of the judiciary. The dignity and integrity of law requires that this should be continued to be upheld even in these emergency times. But the independence of the judicial function and exercise of administrative supervision must be kept perfectly separate and distinct and there should be no inconsistency or conflict between them. The sphere of administrative supervision proper to the judiciary is clearly marked out in the Law Court Organization Act and in wartime its exercise is more important than ever. There has been a tendency in the past to hesitate in the exercise of supervision over administration for fear of compromising the independence of the judicial function. It is hoped that the judiciary will take to heart the precepts embodied in the Imperial Ordinance governing Wartime Civil Service Duties and uphold the dignity and prestige of law by punishing or rewarding without fail."

From 1 p.m., Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, explained to the judiciary current affairs in the military field.

From 4 p.m. Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu gave an account of international affairs.

The conference will sit again today.

EX-SIND PRIME MINISTER IS MURDERED BY 3 MEN

Mohammedan Culprits Are Tried by British and All Given Death Sentences

Special

LISBON, February 28.—The indignant reaction of Indian Moslems to the murder of ex-Prime Minister Allabacksh of Sind Province had forced the British authorities there to put three alleged culprits on trial and the trial ended on Saturday with death sentences passed on the three, according to a New Delhi dispatch.

Mr. Allabacksh was the leader of the Free Indian Moslem Party and an opponent of the Moslem leader, M.K. Jinnah.

Mr. Allabacksh openly opposed the British policy in India by renouncing his post as Prime Minister of Sind Province and returning the British orders given him, as well as refusing the title of "Khan Badadur" offered him by the British.

Shortly after this demonstrative act, he was shot by three Indian Mohammedans near Shikarpur.

Lend-Lease Details

Domei

LISBON, February 27.—The total shipments of foodstuffs and other agricultural products under the lend-lease agreement in 1943 show an increase of 2½ times that of 1942, according to the United States War Food Administration announcement, a Washington dispatch disclosed. In 1943, total shipments reached 11,488,000,000 pounds while in 1942, 5,300,000,000 pounds were exported. Of the 900,000,000 pounds exported during December, 51 per cent went to the Soviet and 42 per cent to Britain. Sugar represented 19 per cent, meats 22 per cent and dairy products 12 per cent of the shipments, the report added.

Naokichi Kaneko Dies

Naokichi Kaneko, adviser to the Taiyo Industrial Company, Ltd. died of illness at his home on Sunday. He was 79 years old. Mr. Kaneko was at one time a prominent figure in the business circles of Kobe as an executive of Suzuki Shoten, now defunct.

New Governor of Gibraltar

Domei

LISBON, February 26.—Lieutenant-General Thomas Eastwood, new Governor-General of Gibraltar, formally took over his post today.

26

Filipino Town Mayors Leading Citizens In Cultivating Their Own Truck Gardens

Domei

MANILA, February 28.—The united effort to assure self-sufficiency underlies the progressive development of the southern islands of the Philippines, declared General Paulino Santos, Commissioner of Mindanao and Sulu, according to reports from Davao.

He said that although the people are busily engaged in various home industries, as well as flourishing inter-provincial trade, the main attention is focussed on farming, which is making considerable headway.

All the governors of the region are doing their utmost to increase production, especially in rice, corn and cassava, Mr. Santos said.

He added that town mayors and other officials have started cultivating truck gardens in home lots or public-owned lands, plazas and schoolgrounds and are raising vegetables for family consumption, especially bananas, papayas, egg plants, tomatoes and lettuce.

In a letter to the Central Government, Mr. Santos said, "I expect to develop all vacant lots in Davao so as to not only make this city self-sufficient in food but also a beautiful one. Already, the lot behind the Provincial Building, which until now had been useless, has been weeded and plowed, while the lot in front will be dug up soon."

Asserting that other lots are being similarly planted, he said, "If this is done not only in Davao city, but all other provinces, and with public officials giving exemplary example to the populace, I foresee the swift attainment of our objective and boundless prosperity for the entire region."

FINNISH TROOPS PIERCE RED ARMY'S DEFENSES

Inflict Big Losses in Fighting At Maaselkae Isthmus; Soviets Repulsed at Cotor Area

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 27.—On the Karelian Isthmus, there is increased artillery activity, while on Maaselkae Isthmus, Finnish shock troops penetrated the Soviet position and inflicted heavy losses on the Red Army, according to a Finnish army bulletin issued today.

In northern Cotor Isthmus, Soviet reconnoitering pushes were frustrated, it added.

The report also disclosed that a small number of Soviet bombs were dropped on several southern Finnish localities as well as on Dulu and its vicinity last night. Over Suusaari, Finnish fighters shot down one enemy bomber and lost one plane.

Helsinki Heavily Bombed

26

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 27.—With a formation of several hundred planes, the Soviet air force carried out a large-scale air raid on Helsinki for two hours last night.

Bombardment was particularly heavy at 6 p.m. and at midnight causing fires to break out in 30 localities within the city.

Due to the complete suspension of communications between Stockholm and Helsinki, full particulars concerning the damage are not available.

SWEDISH A.A. GUNS ACTIVE

Fire on 4 Unidentified Aircraft During Three Invasions

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 27.—A lone unidentified plane appeared over southern Sweden yesterday at around 7:30 p.m. and ground batteries went into action, according to the announcement issued by the Swedish Defense Ministry.

Today again, one unidentified plane flew in from the west in the morning, and two unidentified machines appeared from the east in the afternoon as Swedish anti-aircraft guns opened fire, the report added.

Big Convoy Passes 'Rock'

Domei

LISBON, February 26.—Gibraltar is now showing particular activity with 36 anti-Axis merchant vessels, two aircraft carriers, one battleship, and several smaller warships now in the port. This morning, an anti-Axis convoy of more than 50 merchant ships and several oil tankers passed through the Strait of Gibraltar heading for the Atlantic, a report from La Linea reveals.

Filipino Students Coming

Domei

MANILA, February 28.—The second batch of 25 Filipino students will shortly be sent to Japan for study, it is announced by the Philippine Foreign Office. The students will be given preliminary education, such as the study of the Japanese language, during the next three months before their departure. Their study in Japan will, for the most part, be of agriculture, medicine and other technical fields.

LONDON PARLEY PLANNED TO PATCH UP DISCORD

Ties Between British Foreign Office, State Department Not So Good

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 27.—The Washington correspondent of the Swedish paper Aftonbladet reported today that an Anglo-American diplomatic conference was being prepared for in London and that it was likely to take place in the close future. The correspondent said that the conference was going to be held with the aim of establishing closer relations between the British Foreign Office and the United States State Department.

He said that now and then the United States State Department lacked the support of the British Foreign Office in its policy toward the French and that at present London was considered being more favorable toward a "partition of Germany" than Washington was.

The correspondent said that the direct relations between Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt had been "extraordinarily good" but that the leaders of the British Foreign Office and the United States State Department had not always had the same opinion on current problems.

Sweden Lodges Protest

27

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 27.—The Swedish Legation in Moscow has lodged a protest with the Soviet Government against the dropping of bombs on Stockholm last Tuesday, it was learned today.

BRITISH PRESS RAPS FEEBLE DIPLOMACY

Complain Increasingly for Recent Lack in Power of Decision—Eden Scored

The British press is more and more loudly complaining because British foreign policy, coming under American influence, has for some time been lacking in the power of decision, a fact that reflects a startling weakening of the position of Britain in world politics, according to a Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch from Stockholm dated February 26.

British public opinion as a whole is severely critical of the manner in which British foreign affairs were handled by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden while Prime Minister Churchill was in bed. All newspapers are agreed on the point that the traditional British policy of conciliation, as applied to Spain, has lost all elasticity, and that the British policy toward Argentina is under the influence of the American policy toward the country which is one of oppression.

Of all British publications the Economist is exceedingly hard upon Foreign Secretary Eden. It holds him responsible for the failure of Britain's traditional policy for the maintenance of the balance of power, and makes demands for a clean-up of the element which is to blame for the present deplorable state of British foreign policy. The magazine holds that there is no way for Britain to hope to prevent situations where its prestige will be in jeopardy except by reshuffling its diplomatic personnel.

The Economist is highly condemnatory of the ambiguous attitude of the British Government toward the Soviet-Polish question. This British attitude, it goes on, may have pleased the exiled Polish regime, but it gave the Soviet Union cause to distrust Britain. This is why, the British intervention in the dispute not only failed to receive the enthusiastic support of the Soviet Union but also disillusioned Poland rudely. The magazine admits that the statement of Prime Minister Churchill in the House of Commons, although it came late in the day, helped to ease the situation to some extent.

Observers here tacitly expect that the growing dissatisfaction of the British press with the diplomatic leadership of Britain will produce important political results at an early date.

Manchoukuo Moves In Step With Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

waged on East Asia. Our supreme duty is to turn every resource, material and otherwise, at the command of the Greater East Asiatic nations into fighting strength. Conscious of this duty, the nation should produce one more grain of rice, save one more sen in order to win through this war on which the destiny of East Asia is at stake."

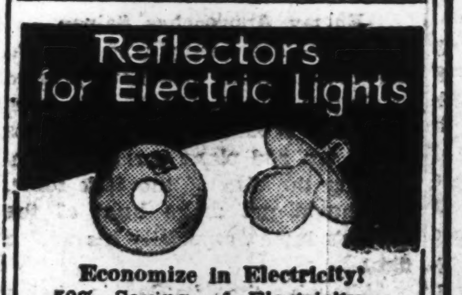
Having entered the third year of the war, the Government of Manchoukuo has perfected a structure to enable the people to exert every effort, while the people, on their part, solidly united around the Concordia Society, are striding forward toward the attainment of the goal of production increase in mining and stockbreeding and increased national savings.

Churchill's Son in Jugoslavia

26

Domei

LISBON, February 26.—Randolf Churchill, son of Prime Minister Churchill, was ordered to join the Headquarters of the Jugoslavia Partisan Corps operating in the former Jugoslavian territory, and reached Jugoslavia in the first part of January, according to London reports.



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AOKI HAILS EFFORTS OF MANCHOU NATION

Welcomes Agricultural Development Minister Hwang Fu-Chun at Banquet

Welcoming Hwang Fu-chun, Minister of Agricultural Development of Manchoukuo, Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, at a banquet given at the Imperial Hotel from 6 p.m. Monday in honor of Mr. Hwang and the members of the mission headed by him, expressed appreciation of the efforts being made by Manchoukuo to cooperate with warring Japan.

In this address, Mr. Aoki said:

"I am most happy to see Manchoukuo making a progress unprecedented in history, prospering year after year ever since her founding. Especially since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, she has contributed enormously to our war efforts morally and materially. The Government and people deeply appreciate the cooperation she is giving.

"The war growing fiercer and grimmer and operations involving tremendous wear and tear are continuing day and night. The 100,000,000 people of Japan are thoroughly roused and with greatly strengthened ties with other nations of Greater East Asia are fighting to shatter the enemy ambition to dominate the Orient as well as the rest of the world.

"Last year I toured various areas of the South and Manchoukuo and China and saw at first hand the rapid progress made in the construction of Greater East Asia. I saw the spectacular development of Manchoukuo industry and economy and felt greatly reassured in regard to the future of her production war.

"I was also deeply impressed by the cooperation shown by the Manchoukuo Government and people in devoting their total strength to the prosecution of war.

"A system of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs among Japan, Manchoukuo and China is one of the two essential prerequisites to victory, the other being an increase in the fighting strength of the three nations. Manchoukuo has done her share with admirable fortitude and, favored by good weather, a crop of rare abundance has been seen. Also by making special efforts to secure prompt delivery of products, she has achieved results in excess of the scheduled amounts.

"Thus Manchoukuo has contributed much to the food policies of Japan and China. I feel reassured to see Manchoukuo undertaking the amelioration of land and other measures necessary to increase agricultural production in close cooperation with our country.

"Let me express our profound admiration and gratitude over the zealous efforts Your Excellency has made and splendid results Your Excellency has achieved in bringing together the Government and people of Manchoukuo in united endeavors to increase the production of foodstuffs and to promote agricultural development."

PRO-SOVIET POLES NAME THEIR NEW COMMANDER

London Refugee Polish Regime Puts Little Faith in Latest News

Special

LISBON, February 27.—The pro-Soviet Polish National Council whose formation was reported from Moscow, has appointed a new Polish commander-in-chief in the place of General Sosnkovsji, who was to command all Polish forces wherever they might be stationed, according to a report in the Observer of London, it is reported from the British capital. The new commander-in-chief is called General Rola; his true identity was not given.

Meanwhile, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent said that the exile Polish Government in London had received reports from the Polish resistance movement to the effect that the National Council and General Rola were both unknown. He said, that refugee Pole circles were therefore prone to look upon the whole affair as invented.

British Envoy Returning

Domei

LISBON, February 26.—Sir H. N. Charles, British Ambassador to Brasil, will shortly return home for consultation with the home Government, the British Embassy announced today, according to a dispatch from Buenos Aires.

It is observed that Ambassador Charles is not likely to return to his post.

Gets Admiralty Post

Special

LISBON, February 26.—Captain Pascual Cervera was appointed the new chief of the Spanish Admiralty Staff replacing Admiral Alfonso Arriaga who had held this post since the autumn of 1942, according to a Madrid dispatch.

THE BARKLEY STORM

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

In reporting the present opposition between President Roosevelt and the United States Congress over the tax bill of $2,315,000,000 culminating with the resignation and re-election of Senate Alben Barkley as majority whip in the Senate, one of the American newspapers described it as "history is in the making in Congress." Because of the action taken by President Roosevelt in vetoing the tax bill an unprecedentedly keen opposition has been created between the Roosevelt Administration and Congress. Both Houses of Congress have already overridden the President's veto and thus the bill has become law so that the matter seems to have been settled as far as its legislative aspect is concerned. However, so significant is the engulfing relations between the Chief Executives and the American Legislature over the tax bill that its review does not seem to be amiss.

Following President Roosevelt's veto on the bill, Senator Barkley who had been the majority whip for seven years and who has been a close friend of Roosevelt, made a vehement attack on the President on the floor of the Senate and shouted to his colleagues: "The other members may do as they please. I do not propose to take this unjustifiable assault lying down. If the Congress of the United States has any self-respect left, it will override his veto and enact this tax bill into law." A similar protest was made in the House of Representatives also and Robert L. Doughton, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who declared that the President, in effect, had asked Congress to "accept my dictation" and in a bitter tone said that this is where "I part company with the President of the United States."

House Overrides Veto

The House of Representatives then overrode the President's veto with a vote of 299 to 95 which is far more than the necessary vote of a two-third majority. The Senate on the following day also overrode the veto with a vote of 72 to 12.

Moreover, the Democratic members of the Senate acted ironically when they accepted the resignation of Senator Barkley as the floor leader and then in the same meeting re-elected him for the same post. It has been reported that prior to his resignation, President Roosevelt sent a telegram to him urging him to reconsider his intended resignation and assured him that his act of vetoing was not meant as an attack on Congress' integrity. After his re-election, Senator Barkley stated that he accepted the re-election because of the advice of his freinds in the Senate, thereby implying that his action was not due to the persuasion of Roosevelt.

As to the vote of 299 cast in favor of overriding the President's veto in the House of Representatives 99 votes were cast by Democrat members and the remaining 199 by Republican members, while of the 95 votes cast to sustain the veto, 89 were by the Democrats, three by others. The notable fact is that 99 votes to override the President's veto were by members of President party. The attitude shown by Senator Barkley indicates the increasing opposition to Roosevelt among the Democratic members in the Upper House. It is clear that this internal schism of the Democratic party will develop into a serious political problem in the United States.

It has been reported that Philip Murphy, President of the C.I.O., and William Green, President of the A.F.L., are both supporting the stand taken by Senator Barkley. These two labor bodies have already signified their intention to support the Republican party in the coming presidential election. Thus, Roosevelt has lost the support of both American labor parties whose support he has been counting upon, and that of his own Democratic party, and is now exposed to the gravest crisis of his political life.

The existing muddle created in the American political circles testifies to lack of qualifications on the part of Roosevelt as a capable war leader. The New York Herald Tribune predicted on February 24 that the existing difference between President Roosevelt and Congress could never be eliminated unless the President should make a concession to Congress at the last moment. The paper declared that the people have begun to doubt whether Roosevelt is duly qualified as a competent war leader in view of the fact that his measures are causing an internal crisis. The New York Times also attacked Roosevelt's veto saying "It is the duty of Congress, we believe, to override the President's veto of the new tax bill. Admittedly, this measure is inadequate in the light of the needs of the present situation . . . . nevertheless, the bill does promise, by President's own estimate, to bring something like a billion dollars annually into the Treasury and Congressional estimates are considerably higher. The President's veto message does not give good enough reasons to warrant the sacrifice of this additional revenue."

The wholesale opposition manifested against President Roosevelt in various quarters in America had been long anticipated. But the abrupt manner in which it came to be shown must have been surprising to both the American people and Roosevelt himself. We have been expecting such a development because we are convinced that Roosevelt's world ambitions and his dictatorial domestic policies are absolutely contradictory with the spirit of American democracy. It is only too natural that the American people who have been told by Roosevelt that the war aim of America is to defend democracy, should come to show opposition to his undemocratic and dictatorial policies in domestic affairs, and should come to doubt the alleged reasonableness of the American war aims. If his war aims had been supported by the people of the United States, there would have been no such antagonism shown between the Chief Executive and Congress. The ideas and policies of President Roosevelt are now exposed to a scathing criticism of the American public. Whether Roosevelt will submit to Congress or vice versa will be decided by developments hereafter. However, it may be anticipated that some compromise will be reached between the two, although the American home front will come to indicate a fatal disunity with the present presidential campaign as the main domestic issue.

World Wars I and II

(Continued From Page 4)

nation of aggressive countries and the defense of the freedom and independence of all countries—the same abstract, cut and dried ones they gave out in the former World War. When they come to putting them into execution, however, all they can possibly do will be to maintain the status quo so as to keep their hegemony unimpaired. With her eyes set on the domination of the world, America is aiming to bring the Axis Powers to their knees and disarm them altogether. In the Atlantic Charter, it is clearly laid down that America and Britain alone should have the right of policing the world. Even during the progress of the war, they are brazenly planning for territorial aggrandizement at the expense of small and weak countries.

On the other hand, the Axis Powers aim at the destruction of the status quo for the purpose of creating a new order of common existence and common prosperity, with the cooperation of their neighboring countries who are emancipated from the Anglo-American yoke. In the midst of the war, they are steadily carrying out these aims by utilizing every opportunity that presents itself.

Whereas Japan and Germany are faithfully carrying out their war aims, America and Britain are working against their avowed war aims, whereas the former are carrying on the work of construction amid the war, the latter are doing nothing but destructive work, and whereas the former scrupulously observe international good faith, the latter make no scruples about trampling it underfoot. When we take due note of these contrasts, we can fairly be assured of the final victory of the Axis cause. I feel certain that the present World War will eventuate in the establishment of a new order based on common existence and common prosperity.

(End)

SATO ATTENDS BANQUET TENDERED BY MOLOTOV

Envoy With Embassy Members, Newspapermen Honored at Red Army's Anniversary

Domei

MOSCOW, February 27.—Each year on the anniversary of the Red Army, it has been the custom for the chief of staff of the Red Army to entertain army and navy officers of all nations represented in Moscow.

However, this year on the evening of February 23, Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov invited not only army and navy officers, but also embassy and consulate staff members as well as newspapermen to a dinner banquet. Japanese representatives who were invited were composed of Ambassador Naotake Sato, Embassy members and press correspondents.

Memorial Rites Set

A memorial service for the late Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi will be held at the Honganji Temple, Tsukiji, at 3 p.m. Wednesday, by the Japanese committee of the Indian Independence League. The meeting is ordered by Nataji Subhas Chandra Bose. Rash Behari Bose, Supreme Adviser to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, will deliver an address.

MALAI COMPLETES DEFENSE STRUCTURE

With Cooperation of Local Inhabitants, Heavy Industries Rapidly Springing Up

Domei

SHONAN, February 28.—In the short span of about two years since the establishment of the Japanese Military Administration, noteworthy progress has been witnessed in all phases of defense and in industrial as well as economic activities in Malai.

Realizing the strategic importance of Malai in the current war the Japanese Military Administration particularly laid stress on the bolstering of the defense structure and the construction of a strong advance base as well as the development of resources to make Malai an important supply base.

A laudable factor in the defense activities is the fervor of civilian defense organizations to cooperate with the Japanese Forces. Among defense organizations are included Shonan Special Municipality Police, Cooperative corps and civilian defense corps in Malacca and other leading cities as well as vigilance corps in the provinces and villages.

These organizations are composed of Malaian, Chinese and Indian residents and they are all diligently undertaking defense duties as well as maintenance of peace and order.

Japanese residents also have formed an organization and they are intensively training to be prepared for any emergency. However, more than all these organizations, which greatly strengthened the determination of the local inhabitants to defend their native soil is the Volunteer Army.

Its membership already has reached an impressive number and, fully resolved to protect their land from invaders, these volunteers are undergoing rigid military training. A number of outstanding youths have already been chosen by Japanese Units and they are wholeheartedly working in cooperation with the Japanese troops.

Moreover other members have been honored with appointments as officers of the Volunteer Army on February 11. Examinations for acceptance into the Volunteer Army are at present being held in various districts.

Industries Forge Ahead

As regards industries, besides being chiefly engaged in the development of its underground resources including iron, tin and bauxite and in the cultivation of rubber and copra, Malai heretofore did not show any creditable progress in other industries.

Consequently the Japanese military authorities exerted every effort for the attainment of self-sufficiency in other materials through the adoption of various measures to increase their production.

Work at bauxite mines, which are found throughout Malai and which were noted for their large output before the outbreak of the present war, is progressing smoothly showing commendable results. Employing several thousand men the bauxite mine at Pinang, together with three other mines, have already shipped a large quantity of this vital mineral to Japan. There are clear indications that the output of bauxite next year will surpass that of this year.

On the other hand the production of tin which totalled 80,000 tons prior to the war has decreased making available idle machinery for the bauxite industry as well as for shipbuilding and other purposes associated with urgent wartime industries.

In the meanwhile the cooperation shown by the native inhabitants with regard to Japanese industries, particularly munitions, is becoming more and more positive as the war progresses. Noteworthy also is the cooperation of Chinese residents with Japanese industrialists in the production of tin.

The production of rare minerals such as zircon, selenium, tantalum and lithium which are obtained during the mining of tin, are also greatly increasing while the output of titanium iron ore is far eclipsing the prewar level.

Malai is also rich in iron ore which is an indispensable raw material for the manufacture of modern arms and munitions. The annual iron ore production in Malai ranks third in the Greater East Asiatic sphere. All iron mines in Malai are under the management of Japanese industrialists.

Production of tungsten is also claiming attention and output is expected to increase next year.

Output of manganese has shown a marked increase while coal is being energetically mined by the Mitsubishi Mining Co. principally from Batu Arang Coal Mine where the annual output exceeds 600,000 tons. With the rapid perfection of transport facilities, Batu Arang coal will become the cardinal motive power for Malaian industry.

In the manufacturing industry,

Malai has been undergoing drastic changes during the past two years. Inefficient household industries which predominated Malai prewar, are now being replaced by large-scale modern industrial undertakings. Already chemical and heavy industries are steadily being developed. The nearest example at hand is the giant iron works which started operation in Malai on February 2 this year where pig iron production by means of charcoal heat is progressing with huge success.

Noteworthy progress is also marking electro-chemical industries such as carbide, soda, ash and caustic soda with production schedule to start on a large scale in the near future while the manufacture of cement, paper and clothing materials is already in full swing.

With the output of such essential materials steadily being increased, economic self-sufficiency in Malai is gradually becoming a reality.

What deserves special attention in the industrial progress of Malai is the rapid rise of new industries close on the heels of the expansion of existing smaller and medium-sized industries.

According to a carefully planned schedule, under which labor, motive power and transport facilities are drafted, various new industries were started in north Malai.

Malaian industry is not restricted to simple or small works as efforts are being directed toward operating large-scale industries such as shipbuilding. In this connection special mention must be made of Shonan Industrial Association which was inaugurated on February 7 by leading industrialists with the object of efficiently and rationally concentrating all industrial efforts for the reconstruction of Malai.

With this association as the pivotal and guiding body, industrial progress in Malai is certain to take rapid strides in the next few years.

GERMANS KEEP UP NETTUNO POUNDING

Enemy Attempts Landing At Anzio

Special

BERLIN, February 27.—Despite a heavy swell and the constant shelling of the landing sites by German artillery, the Anglo-American landed additional reserves at Anzio and Nettuno on Friday and Saturday, according to a German report from Rome.

The report said that the impression was growing that the enemy forces were throwing so many men into the beachhead in order to intensify their work on their fortifications and give them the character of a fortress.

The report also said that the enemy positions were echeloned to the depth of 12 kilometers, taking advantage of favorable terrain. Deep-cut riverbeds, ravines, bushlands, forests and all points of rugged terrain are literally dotted with wire entanglements and fortifications of all kinds.

There was only slight activity at the front on Saturday. Artillery fire was on the level of that of preceding days. Small units made reconnaissance thrusts in various directions. The sky was overcast on Saturday so that air activity was also limited.

The report added that an atmosphere of tense expectation prevailed at the front as well as in Rome.

Meanwhile, the German High Command announced that between January 24 and February 24, 5,721 prisoners were taken in the Nettuno beachhead and that 238 tanks and more than 40 guns were destroyed or captured.

U.S. Launches Carrier

Domei

LISBON, February 26.—The 26,000-ton United States aircraft carrier, Bennington, was launched at the New York Shipyard today, according to a New York report.

ADJUSTMENT MADE TO BOLSTER SETUP

All Ministries Submit Detailed Plans to Cabinet Under New Ruling

All measures necessary for adjustment of the domestic structure of the Empire to meet wartime needs will be generally enforced within the next two months.

Such measures will conform to the 15 principles which were approved by the Cabinet Council on February 25, regulating the life of the nation in the current decisive phase of the war.

By Monday all the Ministries concerned had submitted to the Cabinet detailed plans for the adoption of the principles formulated by them.

Before these plans are enforced they will be minutely considered from a political standpoint by the Government, in view of the profound effect each and every one of them will produce on the life of the people particularly at a time when they are in great need of proper guidance in their daily living if sure victory is to become a reality.

The policy of the Government in dealing with these plans is to lay stress on those which can be put into practice at once or which will materially contribute toward strengthening the nation's fighting power although their enforcement may be attended with some difficulties.

Some plans require technical attention before they can be enforced and some delay in their operation will be unavoidable. The Government is convinced that all plans will be in general operation in a month or two.

The regular meeting of Vice-Ministers on Monday considered and approved the plans formulated by the Cabinet and submitted by Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet. These plans will be enforced in a few days.

Churchill's Son to Meet Tito

Special

LISBON, February 26.—Prime Minister Churchill has sent his son, Randolph, 32, to the headquarters of General Tito Brozovich, chief of the Partizan forces in Jugoslavia, according to a London dispatch. It is recalled that Captain Randolph Churchill had bailed out over the former Jugoslavian territory in the early part of this year.

U.S. Planes Raid Nam Dinh

Domei

HANOI, February 27.—Three B-25 planes of the United States air force based in China, bombed and machine-gunned the vicinity of Nam Dinh, approximately 80 kilometers south of Hanoi, at about 3:35 p.m. today. No casualties were sustained.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1944

In the War Before Pearl Harbor

One more damning evidence placing the responsibility for the current global war on the shoulders of the megalomaniac leaders of the United States has been furnished by another American. His story also harps on the same dominant chord: That the United States was already enmeshed neck-deep in the war long before the Pearl Harbor attack through the deliberate, irrevocable actions taken by her Administration leaders.

In an article written for the February 19th issue of the Saturday Evening Post of which he is an associate editor, Demaree Bess makes it clear that the United States was carrying on a de facto war against the Axis Powers long before the fateful year of 1941 drew to an end. President Roosevelt's "quarantine speech" at Chicago in which he quite openly denounced the Axis Powers marked the significant opening of a series of outrageous acts which were to precipitate the world into the maelstrom of the war that is now raging with devastating fury in Europe and Asia. The passage of the Neutrality Act which was definitely directed against the German nation through the insertion of the cash-and-carry clause, the enactment of the Lend-Lease Act under which the enemies of Germany were openly provided with arms and military supplies, the convoying by the United States navy of British ships laden with war materials and President Roosevelt's order to shoot on sight the undersea "rattlesnakes" were all actions deliberately calculated by President Roosevelt to compel Germany to declare war on the United States. No other explanation can possibly be advanced to justify these acts which were not only flagrant violations of international law but also utterly inconsistent with the bland professions of the United States for world peace.

Toward Japan, too, the leaders of the American Government adopted the same tactics. The United States abrogated the Japanese-American Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, suspended oil and scrap metal shipment to Japan, overtly assisted Chungking by extending it financial succor and sending it military supplies, tightened her military net around Japan even while the Japanese-American negotiations were still in progress at Washington—all with the preconceived purpose of making Japan commit the first overt act of war. Never during the critical years before the outbreak of the Pacific conflict did the United States make a single noteworthy effort to preserve peace in the Pacific.

Why the leaders of the American Government were so determined to foist the war upon the world is not difficult to gather. The seething, brooding unrest among the ranks of the unemployed, the economic chaos engendered by the failure of the New Deal created an imperative necessity of diverting the pent-up dissatisfaction and truculent bitterness of the American masses from internal problems to foreign nations. More important, the establishment of an equitable world order espoused by the Axis Powers threatened the scheme of the Anglo-Saxons to batten on the sweat and labor of the oppressed—a fact which drew from Demaree Bess the admission that the United States is not seeking the end of imperialism but its perpetuation.

How to End Famine in India

Leopold S. Amery, British Secretary of State for India, has recently stated in the House of Commons that since the appointment of Richard G. Casey as Governor of Bengal Province, the relief work of the British Government in India for the famine-stricken people there is being smoothly carried on and that because of the good crop of the current year, there is no need of pessimism for the future of India.

This report by Amery has been completely contradicted by subsequent reports which have come from various sources indicating that the number of deaths from famine in Bengal Province alone has exceeded the one million mark already and that famine is prevalent also in other provinces such as Madras, Ceylon, Bihal, and Orissa. Moreover, this natural calamity extends also to the territories of the Indian princes which constitute one-third of the total area of India and whose population makes up one-third of the whole Indian population. As has been frequently reported, the various diseases and social problems which have come from the prevalent famine have resulted in riots and anti-British sentiments and activities in various parts of India.

The very fact that when Casey arrived at Calcutta from West Africa to take up his new post in Bengal Province, he was met by a group of frenzied Indians at the station who cried out: "Casey, get out of India!", is a dramatic testimonial to the existing distress of the Indian masses and their undying hatred of the British.

Despite the optimistic report of Amery in the British Parliament, the people of India are exposed to an unspeakable famine and sixty million farmers and several million Indian merchants are driven to desperate measures in order to get food and incidentally to hoard them in great quantities. The distressing situation in Bengal Province is not merely a local affair but is a fundamental problem for all India and constitutes a grave political issue between Britain and India, for the solution of the food problem is one of the most serious of the national demands of the Indian people.

Field Marshal Viscount Wavell, the Viceroy of India, adopted a policy of severe suppression as soon as he took up that post and the leaders of the Indian National Congress have almost all been arrested, the number of those arrested under the charge of treason numbering something like 76,000. The main aims of the British authorities in India are to place a deadly ban on the national movement of the Indian masses and to impose unbearable exactions in both money and goods, especially food provisions.

The Indian Government's share of war expenditure for 1943 was estimated at 187 million pounds or 1,900 million rupees which is equivalent to an amount three times the share of 1942. India's revenue for 1943 was 1,770 million rupees while her non-military expenditure was placed at 2,890 million rupees, thus indicating a deficit of 1,120 million rupees. The tremendous military expenditure is in addition, further adding to the deficit.

Britain's military expenditure for India for the same year is put at 253 million pounds or 3,900 million rupees, while the Indian Government's military expenditure during the past three years is estimated at the vast sum of 758 million pounds. To meet this vast expense, the British Government recklessly issued new rupee notes, and no shipment of specie has been made from London, because Britain's military and other expenditures have been made in the form of deposits in London banks. This great economic burden and the reckless issuance of rupee notes have given rise to an inflation of the most vicious nature, resulting in the drastic reduction in the amount of farm products and dire exhaustion among the farming population.

Moreover, the conscription of Indians for military service and industrial purposes in vast numbers has added severely to the aggravation of the existing famine in India. India's agriculture has remained in its primitive state because of the policy of the British authorities who are unwilling to make any improvement thereon. Thus, it may be said that the prevailing famine in India has been sown and perpetuated by the British.

But instead of repenting over their misgovernment and inhuman deeds, the British authorities declare that the prevailing famine in India is due mainly to the speculative buying of the Indian traders and the ignorance of the Indian farmers. By this shifting of their responsibility, the crafty British are also using it as an indication of the Indians' incapability of self-government.

It will be clear, therefore, that the only way effectively to eradicate the repetition of another famine in India is to overthrow the British rule in that country. The Indian National Army under Subhas Chandra Bose is about to advance toward New Delhi. When that Army has succeeded in completely driving out the British masters from Indian soil, the people of India will be freed from their political yoke as well as from their present fate of perpetual famine.

Indian Lyrics

My life when young was like a flower—a flower that loosens a petal or two from her abundance and never feels the loss when the spring breeze comes to beg at her door.

Now at the end of youth my life is like a fruit, having nothing to spare, and waiting to offer herself completely with her full burden of sweetness.—From Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering by Rabindranath Tagore.

Mission of the Press

To Strengthen and Tighten Bonds of Solidarity and Unification of Greater East Asiatic Races

By RYUICHI KAJI
(From the Kokusai Bunka)

Editor's Note: Ryuichi Kaji, in this article contributed to Kokusai Bunka, discusses the responsibility of the press in carrying out the policy of the state. He also treats with sympathetic regard the significance and destined mission of the recently held General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers and indicates comprehensively the great task imposed upon the press of the Greater East Asia Region.

The Manchurian Incident had the beneficent effect of making our press dispatches completely independent from foreign influence. It also resulted in bringing about a more intimate relation between the press and state policy. Subsequently through the course of the China Emergency it became apparent that our news front and the military skirmishes along the various battle fronts had become inseparably linked and also that the press had become instrumental in strengthening and unifying our national structure. War correspondents, accompanying our fighting forces to the various firing lines, have reported on their first-hand experiences to the home front and thus have contributed immeasurably to the enhancement of fighting spirit of the nation and in uniting inseparably the fighting forces with that of the home front.

Another meritorious achievement of specific character to be noted is that with the development of the China Emergency our news dispatch came to receive a sympathetic response not only from the press within the country but also from the news organs of Manchoukuo and of the National Government of China. It is to be particularly observed that today even when the war situation has not yet subsided, the news fronts of these two countries with that of our nation had begun to cooperate in certain well-defined directions. The heretofore disunited sentiments with regard to military matters, diplomacy, affairs of state, and economics quickly ameliorated by the activities of the press dispatches. To consummate this result, however, sacrifices of a varied nature were necessary in its initial stages, and often lives of press correspondents were endangered. Due to this readiness of making personal sacrifices by exacting and conscientious newspapermen the press succeeded in closely uniting the state and the people, public opinion and state policy; in strengthening the link between us and our allies; and in bringing closer the peoples of the respective countries.

Historic Connection Seen

Based on this underlying factor a congress of the representative journalists of Japan, Manchoukuo and China was convened for the first time in 1941 at Canton. The following year a similar conference was held at Hsinking. The General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers recently held in Tokyo may be said to be an extension on a larger scale of these previous conferences. Therein lies the historic connection, one a natural outgrowth of the other two, between the recent and the past conferences.

The primary object of the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers, signally convened from November 17, 1943, was for the press of the various nations comprising Greater East Asia, inter-related and reciprocally organized, to clarify the purport of the Joint Declaration drawn at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations—a historic gathering convened on the great ideal of establishing permanent peace and lending aid to the common purpose of enhancing the progress of mankind—and to drive home into the hearts of the one-billion East Asians the spirit underlying the Declaration.

The Congress was convened with the purpose of delving into the basic meaning of mutual prosperity in East Asia, a region which was for so long harassed and plagued by Anglo-American political oppression and economic swindling, and further to rouse the one-billion East Asians to a burning zeal to realize this just and destined role and thus to light the sacred torch of deeply-rooted conviction that final victory is theirs. Therein lies also the steadfast resolve of the newspapermen of Greater East Asia.

"To insure the stability of East Asia, to contribute to world peace, to cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations," the spirit of the War of Greater East Asia and clearly the guiding principle of our colonial policy, in contrast to the Anglo-American method which is to dominate the Orient by intensifying economic and political pressure at every opportunity. Without doubt America and Britain, selfishly blind to all their iniquities, will not admit this truth; but this noble aim is the inspiration that will of itself adduce a free and prosperous Asiatic family. Our enemy is not affected by shame though its often repeated claims for justice and humanity are mere sweet flowery terms to cover up their real motive of fettering the Orient under their iron rule. Our sword has been unsheathed to lacerate once and for all time the long-established Anglo-American network of political and economic controlling power, and their pernicious propaganda system in the Orient. The object we have for Greater East Asia, when attained, will contribute to the establishment of world peace and to the advancement of civilization.

Enemy at Wit's End

Fearing that the historic Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations will have grave consequences upon their position, our enemy is at its wit's end trying to ignore its significance; but the actual situation speaks of its own constructive trends. Just as the war results in the Southwest Pacific which it attempts to conceal become common knowledge in the course of time, the Assembly as a giant stride in the construction of a mutually prosperous and independent Greater East Asia will in due time be recorded permanently in world history. With regard to the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers too, our enemy attempts on the surface to disregard its import but being nations which doubly appreciate the value of press dissemination, they are fully aware of the part it will play in solidifying into one family the one-billion peoples of East Asia.

The General Assembly adopted the resolution to reveal through its various organs the appointed task of the combined press of the sphere, to acknowledge formally that the obligation of newspapermen is to "embody the Five Principles as their goal, to amplify them, to saturate them thoroughly into the mind and heart of all the peoples;" and finally concluded a resolution that "those engaged in the front lines of news dispatching and ideological warfare should cooperate as of one heart, should offer their very best even their own lives if necessary in order to hasten the bringing about of a permanent world peace, reconstruction of Asia, and the final extirpation of Anglo-American fraudulent subterfuges in the Orient."

It was thus not simply a three-day gathering; but was an organ directly instrumental in binding together the various newspapers of Greater East Asia and in devising permanent functions and means of operation for the united press. Though the location of the Head Office is not yet determined, it was decided to establish in Tokyo a "Liaison Office" and in the various districts Branch Offices. Each head of the delegations from the various nations to the General Assembly was nominated as either a councillor, chief director, or a member of the managing body. The proceedings were broadcast abroad in 24 languages. It is presumable, therefore, that it was the cause of numerous repercussions in all corners of the globe.

Stamped Out Foreign Foothold

In our country, the setting up of Domei succeeded in stamping out the foothold so long enjoyed by the foreign press from the standpoint of a spokesman of our state policy. Also it is a matter of congratulation that the appearance of a synthetic organization of the various newspapers in Japan with its sound organization and ample equipment is contributing greatly to the aim the press holds itself responsible for with regard to the fulfilment of the state policy. In Manchoukuo too the establishment of the Manchoukuo Dispatch Office and the Manchoukuo Newspaper Association is helping toward the control and facility of both gathering and issuing of dispatches. In the National Government of China, the press front is not yet coordinated, but it is soon to materialize.

Furthermore even in the South districts where warclouds are hanging ominously low, the press is making efficient and practical progress. Since September 1942 in the districts of Malai, Sumatra, North Borneo under our military administration, Domei and the selected thirteen newspapers of our country have organized the Shonan Shimbun-sha and are managing and operating the news organs of the various districts.

At Java and Borneo the Asahi, commissioned by the Garrison stationed in the islands, not only manages the Java Shimbun and the Borneo Shimbun but has organically consolidated the news dispatches of the entire islands by organizing anew the Java Newspaper Association. The President of the Java Shimbun is himself the directing head and is personally conducting the news service. Parallel with the Asahi, the Mainichi Shimbun-sha is in charge of the management of Nanyo Shimbun, Manila Shimpo, and the Celebes Shimpo respectively in the islands of Kainan-to the Philippines, and Celebes. In Burma the Yomiuri Shimbun is publishing the Burma Shimbun in the Japanese language. In addition to papers in Japanese all these news organs are publishing editions in English, Chinese, and in the native language. Thus the resources of the press are employed in enlightening the native inhabitants and inspiring them with aspiration.

Vary With District

Greater East Asia is made up of peoples who are not the same race, who speak different languages, and whose administrative and social systems are unlike. Their customs, degree of intelligence and religion too vary with each district. Accordingly to make the press policy in these districts infallible there is the necessity of first making exhaustive studies of these regions, then also there is the added requirement of dissecting the actual situation of the various dispatch organs and newspapers ordinarily in existence in the several districts.

Thus the plan in operation is firstly to group into a composite whole the news organs in the various districts and to coordinate press sentiments; secondly, to entrust to native leaders or organizations the management of native papers published in their own languages; and thirdly, to remove all thought of running a paper for profit, to endeavor to make the newspaper a public organ in reality as well as in name, and to direct its entire resources to the reconstruction of Greater East Asia.

The policy put into practice by the press through the period of the construction of the South Regions may be said to indicate in a certain sense the prescribed aim of the press in the new era that is fast approaching. In the Greater East Asia that is rapidly under construction, there should be no business operated solely for profit, no exploitation, no subordinate nation, and no oppression. The policy of the press reflects this ideal and further promises to take an important role in enlightening and guiding the natives of the South. In fact the press has already beaten out a track in pursuance of these ideals.

The intimate relation between our nation and that of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region is not a thing of recent date: it was already in existence for more than a thousand years, especially with that of continental China. As to the South, there had been close contact from the early Ashikaga period. There are few regions in the South which have not had some sort of contact with our country economically, politically, and in military matters.

Based on such historic precedence, the epochal contention that Greater East Asia is of one family and one in spirit and aims, together with the preamble that lasting contribution may be made to world civilization, is one important phase of the object of the present War. In other words the contention and idea upon which the War of Greater East Asia is being prosecuted and the steady development of the Common Prosperity Region in Greater East Asia are thorouhgly checking the strangle hold of Anglo-American capitalistic and colonial domination which commenced with the age of discovery and adventurous navigation in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This complete arresting of their selfish ambition to dominate the Orient, will necessarily bring America and Britain to their senses and thus adopt an entirely different point of view with regard to their relation with Asia. The gradual establishment of a New Order in Greater East Asia is obviously, in matters requiring special mention, materializing in the creation of a World New Order.

May I emphasize again in conclusion that the great responsibility imposed upon Greater East Asia's press is to strengthen and tighten the bond which will further make secure the solidarity and unification of the Greater East Asiatic races and nations which are rapidly consummating on the principles of mutual trust, understanding and justice.

Fruits of Wisdom

A truly virtuous person is like good metal,—the more he is fired, the more he is fined; the more he is opposed, the more he is approved. Wrongs may well try him and touch him, but they cannot imprint on him any false stamp.—Richelieu.

• • •

I know no friends more faithful and more inseparable than hard-heartedness and pride, humility and love, lies and impudence.—Lavater.

• • •

The errors of women spring, almost always, from their faith in the good, or their confidence in the true. —Balzac.

• • •

There are words which sever hearts more than sharp words; there are words the point of which sting the heart through the course of a whole life.—Bremer.

World Wars I and II

Japan's Participation Imparts to Present Conflict Aspects Entirely Different From 1914 Struggle

By EIICHI KIMURA
Special to the Nippon Times

Part II

The rival camps in the first World War were clearly defined from the beginning. Nobody was in any doubt that the contest would be between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. Italy, one of the signatories of the Triple Alliance declared neutrality at the start, it is true, but this was fully anticipated on both sides. Japan's participation was a natural corollary of her relationship with Britain under the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, while America's entry on the Allied side was also generally anticipated from her sympathy and friendship for Britain and France.

On the other hand, much mystery shrouded the political situation of the world about the time the second World War broke out, and there was considerable uncertainty as to exactly how the opposing camps would be constituted. There was much ambiguity regarding the attitude of the Soviet Union, to begin with. In 1935, that country concluded a treaty of mutual assistance with France and then signed another with Czechoslovakia. She had been negotiating with Britain and France for the conclusion of an alliance based on mutual aid just before the outbreak of the war. It was thus generally supposed that the Triple Entente at the time of the first World War would be resuscitated and that it would form the main force of one of the opposing groups. Contrary to expectations, however, only ten days prior to the opening of the hostilities, the Soviet Union signed a non-aggression treaty with Germany and in the Polish war that ensued she declared for neutrality. Nor was this all. She later advanced her troops into Poland with whom she had concluded a non-aggression pact (in 1932) and occupied the eastern half of Polish territory, reaching then an agreement with Germany for the partition of Poland between them. This collaboration with Germany did not last long, however, and in 1941 war broke out between them. At the present moment, the Soviet Union is continuing a life-or-death struggle with Germany.

Joined Entente

Next, as to Italy's attitude. At the outbreak of the first World War, Italy stood neutral but soon after she joined the war on the Entente side. It was immediately after the Dunkirk debacle of Anglo-French forces that she entered the war. Her entry was, so to speak, quite in the natural order of things, but what took the world completely by surprise was that in August last year when fighting on Sicily Island was at its height there occurred a coup d'etat in Italy resulting in Signor Mussolini's downfall and in the establishment of the Badoglio regime and that in September the Badoglio Administration not only surrendered to the enemy in betrayal of the pledges solemnly given in the Tripartite Pact but turned its arms against Italy's erstwhile allies. The dramatic rescue of Signor Mussolini by Fuehrer Hitler led to the establishment by the former of the Fascist Republic of Italy.

However, the most remarkable contrasts between the present and the former World Wars are to be seen in America's attitude and Japan's position. In the first World War, both the Wilson Government and the American nation upheld an attitude of strict neutrality for a long time. Even when the Anglo-French camp was at one time in grave peril and American opinion was consequently greatly excited, the attitude of the American Government did not go a step beyond that of watchful waiting. It was not until German submarines started the sinking of American ships without warning in the closing period of the war in 1917 that President Wilson was moved to bring his country into the war. His original intention was rather to remain outside and undertake at the right moment the important task of settling the world situation as the sole powerful and impartial arbitrator, but under the pressure of public opinion, he was obliged to align his country definitely on the Anglo-French side.

Dragged U.S. Into War

The attitude of President Roosevelt in the present World War offers a singular contrast with that of President Wilson. President Roosevelt took the initiative in dragging America into the war in disregard of the trends of public opinion. Even before the outbreak of the war, he was condemning Germany and Italy as despotic aggressors and stigmatizing Japan as a militarist country. In the specious name of the defense of democracy, he dared to offer interference in European affairs by abetting and instigating Britain and France and, various small countries allied to them. In East Asia, he has extended every aid to the Chiang Kai-shek administration with a view to realizing his ambition of establishing America's hegemony over this part of the world. His famous "quarantine" speech at Chicago in 1937, his Presidential Message of 1939 concerning a stupendous armament expansion budget, his bold declaration that America's frontier was in France and his presumptuous telegram to Fuehrer Hitler and Signor Mussolini demanding from them unilaterally the guarantee of non-aggression against the neighboring countries all pointed to his strong inclination to bring his country into the war.

In view, however, of American public opinion which opposed participation in the war on the score of the traditional isolationism and the principle of non-interference in European affairs, he was at first obliged to confine his aid to Britain and France to the supply of arms through the revision of the Neutrality Act, on the pretext of moral support of the democracies. In 1940, flushed with his success in reelection to the Presidency for a third term, he caused the Lend-Lease Act to be promulgated, and made his country what is called "the arsenal of democracies." Arbitrarily setting up a no-war zone in the Atlantic across which America's route of supply to Britain lay and by arming American merchantmen, he put restraints on the German submarine warfare. At the same time, he terminated or virtually challenged Japan, Germany and Italy by repudiating commercial treaties, by freezing their assets and by all other measures tending toward the rupture of economic relations. In this way, he managed to drag his country step by step into the war.

Realized Scheme

When, in December, 1941, the War of Greater East Asia broke out as the unbearably provocative attitude adopted by his Government toward Japan, President Roosevelt stirred up public opinion at home by accusing Japan of "a treacherous attack" on Pearl Harbor and finally realized his cherished scheme of forcing his nation into the war. In the meantime, he made America the biggest naval Power of the world by carrying stupendous naval estimates through Congress on three occasions. He also built an unprecedentedly gigantic army by large-scale conversions and extensions of domestic industries. Again, by supplying huge quantities of arms to Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking he put these countries under heavy obligations and has thus secured for America the leading position within the anti-Axis camp. America's war aim is to realize her cherished ambition of establishing her hegemony over the world by making herself master not only in Europe but in East Asia and by gaining command of the seven seas in lieu of Britain.

Lastly, Japan's participation in the war or the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia imparted to the present World War aspects entirely different from the first World War. At the time of the first World War, Japan took sides with Britain with whom she was allied then and took steps to drive German influence out of East Asia. She also undertook the duty of guarding the Pacific and the Indian Ocean in order to ensure the security of the routes of supply to the Allies. By maintaining perfect peace and order in East Asia too, she kept East Asia, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean practically secure from the ravaging effects of the war.

Repudiated by Britain

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance which was instrumental in preserving general peace and order in East Asia in the first World War was repudiated by Britain at the Washington Conference as the result of her shady transactions with America, and, furthermore, due to the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact between Japan, Germany and Italy for the purpose of self-defense, Britain began to feel a strong sense of insecurity about her extensive territories and plentiful resources in the Pacific, in the Indian Ocean and in East Asia. America, also apprehensive of her ambitious design of establishing her hegemony over East Asia being thwarted, mustered her naval force in the Pacific and for the purpose of restraining Japan she formed what was called the ABCD line of encirclement against Japan with Britain, Chungking and the Netherlands. At the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia in consequence of her highly provocative attitude, severe fighting started in all seas and death struggle gripped the continents of Europe, Asia, Australia and Africa. In this way, with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the hostilities were immediately enlarged into a world war in fact as well as in name.

In conclusion, let me say a few words about the war aims of Japan and Germany. America and Britain enumerate as their war aims the protection of democracy, the

(Continued on Page 3 Col. [illegible])

For Contribution to the Progress of Mankind

Nippon Times
Evening

Win on the Home Front
And on the Battle Front

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Press Comments

Tuesday, February 29
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Anglo-Indian Conflict Over War Prosecution Policy

Anglo-Indian Conflict Over War
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is now sitting so heavily
on India. The natural consequence of this is that anti-British feeling is steadily growing among the Indian people and their non-cooperative attitude toward their British masters is stiffening directly in proportion to the increasing British tyranny. The Moslem League has demanded the immediate adoption of the Pakistan scheme. The Hindu Mahasaba has insisted upon immediate independence. The Sikhs have voted an anti-British resolution.

Thus, British efforts are proving of any effect only among a few opportunist Indians. The only effect of such efforts will be to expose the incompetency of the British authorities and to further lower their prestige.

Even if Britain should liquidate its past wrongdoings and ask cooperation of the Indians on the ground of wartime expediency, it would be extremely inconsistent with its previous attitude. Nevertheless, if it is to do this in spite of all, it must not only settle the social problems of India but remove the sources of political conflict blighting the country. Instead of which, Wavell, in utter disregard of his own policy of "divide and rule," is irritating all thinking Indians by such remarks as: "If the political situation in India is unstable, no matter how much Britain might wish it, Indian independence would be impossible. The existing rivalries between party and party, faction and faction must be dissolved. Leaders of the National Congress, too, should take a big view of things, fuse with other parties and cooperate with Britain in our war efforts."

Secretary for India Leopold Amery, moreover, announced in Parliament that 15,763 members of the National Congress were in prison and 7,267 others were in detention. Thus the British admittedly are carrying out a ruthless policy of suppression against the National Congress. On top of this has come the news of the death of Mrs. Gandhi, wife of the Mahatma, in confinement. Is it not reported that the tragic fate of Mrs. Gandhi has caused the Indian people to renew their demand that National Congress leaders in prison should be released so that they would not share her fate? And are not the British authorities busily endeavoring to suppress even this voice? How, then, can the British expect the Indian people to take them at their own word no matter how vehemently they should promise, exhort, plead or placate? It is only too obvious that the British policy at the core is to use the mailed fist to make the Indian people offer the maximum sacrifice in the service of their oppressors. Thus, the Indian political parties are only tending to intensify their struggle against the British authorities.

The march of the Indian National Army upon New Delhi just commenced, coming at such a psychological moment, is bound to stir the Indian people to rally to its standard and accelerate the anti-British independence movement in India. There can be no doubt that this tendency will narrow down India's efforts to cooperate with Britain in its war efforts until its tyrannical policy will no longer serve to urge on even the most docile Indians. Then will the possibility of the United States interfering with Indian affairs in its anxiety to expedite the counter-offensive on Burma become quite strong, as Shud Hosai, chairman of the Indian National Committee in America, has pointed out. Thus, a political crisis seems imminent in India over the problem of India's war cooperation.

Lin Yu-Tang Leaves for U.S.

Domei

CANTON, February 27.—Lin Yutang, famous Chines commentator, who had been visiting various parts of Southwestern China during the past four months since his return to Chungking in October of last year, left recently for the United States by air, according to a Chungking broadcast.

ESTONIANS RESOLVE TO BATTLE SOVIETS UNTIL FINAL DITCH

Nation Seen Aroused By Bolshevik Peril; Will Defend Freedom

Special

LISBON, February 28.—The Estonian people will fight to the last man in the defense of their country and for the preservation of their national independence, declared chief of the Estonia National Committee Dr. Mae at a mass meeting at Reval, according to a dispatch from the city.

Estonian people knew from their own past experiences, he declared, what Bolshevist rule meant and they were, therefore, determined to do everything in their power to prevent the return of the Bolshevists. He went on to state that the present struggle was a life and death struggle for the Estonian people and that the country's national mobilization was an act of the free will of the Estonian people who are aware of their responsibilities toward Europe. The Estonian people are determined to fight to the last to prevent annexation of their country by the Bolshevists, he emphasized.

He went on to add that the Estonian people had by virtually unanimous vote made it clear to the world that Estonia does not want to become a part of the Soviet Union and that they will fight to the last for their national existence and for the

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

STRIKES PARALYZING ENEMY INDUSTRIES

Australian Coal Miners Refusing to Work Are Drafted in Armed Forces

Special

LISBON, February 28.—Strikes continue to disrupt the vital war production in the anti-Axis countries, according to dispatches received here.

A report from Sydney said 4,000 miners in New South Wales coal fields on the southern coast, who ignored the Government's order to return to work and 500 other strikers between the ages of 18 to 35, have been called for military service.

It was officially explained that these men employed in the mining industry are no longer exempted from military service since they have refused to work. Other strikers will be called up by the manpower authorities for other work unless they return to the pits immediately.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Detroit, Michigan, said that about 2,000 employees in the Briggs Manufacturing Company's outer drive plant were made idle when the factory was closed following the stoppage of work by 350 machine shops. The plant produces bomber plane turrets. The strike was caused by the discharge of three women workers over wage dispute.

Another report from Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, stated that 8,000 anthracite miners were on strike for one week, which cut the coal production in the United States about 16 per cent. The miners, however, accepted the United Mine Workers' recommendation that production be resumed pending a special investigation of grievance, which is said to be against the discharge of the mine committeeman on the charge of interfering with the management, which the workers declared was unfounded.

Furthermore, a report from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, said that the production of steel in five mills of the Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation was finally resumed, following the strike of several hundred workers in the huge Clairton Coke Works that caused an aggregate loss of 76,000 tons of coke, pig iron, steel ingots and semi-finished steel.

Miners Resume Work

Special

LISBON, February 28.—Five thousand British miners in east Durham who had been on strike for the past 48 hours, resumed work in three pits on Monday under the condition that they will immediately go on strike again unless the wage dispute is satisfactorily settled for the miners within the next 21 days, according to a report from London.

FINAL INSTRUCTIONS are issued to his men by the squadron leader of an Imperial Navy Air Force at a base, somewhere in the South Pacific. Ready to vent their fury on the enemy, the gallant group, eager and determined like hooded falcons which have scented their prey, listen to the calm and encouraging words of their commander just before their departure on another history-making attack. (Passed by Navy Ministry)

Reich Units Conquer Frigid Alps Peak To Rescue Enemy From Certain Death

Special

BERLIN, February 28.—After overcoming enormous difficulties, German rescue squads have saved the first eleven of the approximately 120 United States air force officers and sergeants who have been subjected to the peril of freezing and starvation ever since their planes were shot down over the glaciers in the east Alps during last week when the United States force raided Southern Germany.

Most of the rescued men were found suffering from exposure and cold, but all of them expressed relief on becoming prisoners since none of them believed that they would ever be rescued.

One of the rescued airmen declared that from the hell of German barrages he went down into "white hell" when his plane burst at an altitude of 6,000 meters. He added that he bailed out in his parachute and while floating down he saw several of his comrades, who had also bailed out, falling to their death on a mountain crest. The airman said that he landed near two of his comrades but that they were suffering from the extreme cold and had nothing to eat. They heard cries for help from other injured comrades, but they could do nothing as they were unable to get out of the deep snow.

The airman asserted that they had given up all hope of being rescued until finally they were saved by the German rescue squads which were sent out from the valley.

Airmen Describe Experience

Domei

BERLIN, February 28.—A part of the American airmen whose planes had been shot down by the German air forces as they attempted to raid southern Germany on the two consecutive days of February 24 and 25 and who had managed to parachute down atop the high summits of the Alps, were rescued yesterday by the German Alpine forces. The Americans, desperately waiting rescue from death in their snowbound isolation, were found to be extremely exhausted and suffering from severe frostbites.

The rescued men described their fearful three days' experience in the following manner:

"We were told at the base that if we attempted to raid Germany by flying over the Alps we would avoid encounters with the German planes. Well, when we were attacked on all sides above the Alps by the fighter planes, we certainly thought the end had come. We did land safely with our parachutes, but it was a white inferno that waited us below. We had no food and the excruciating cold and the deep snow simply pinned us to the spot where we landed. We had no hopes of being rescued."

TURKEY'S ENTRY IN WAR BECOMING VERY DOUBTFUL

Ankara Gradually Breaking Away From Anti-Axis Stand

Special

ZURICH, February 28.—The question whether Turkey will decide to enter the war on the side of the anti-Axis is becoming more doubtful as spring approaches according to a UP dispatch from Cairo.

Following the failure of Turkey and Britain to reach an agreement during the recent staff talks at Ankara, the dispatch said, it is generally admitted in authoritative quarters that Turkey has receded considerably from the advanced pro-anti-Axis position which she occupied as a result of the two conferences at Cairo.

Two official reasons are given by Turkey for her hesitation—firstly and most important, it is thought the nation is not sufficiently armed; secondly, she does not wish to attack Bulgaria—the only Axis country with which she has a common frontier—without first receiving approval from the Soviet Union.

The same dispatch charges that Turkey is merely seeking excuses as what was to have been the zero hour for entry into the war approaches.

Continuing, the same cable said that it was easier to show enthusiasm for entry into the war during the months of last fall before she could be called on to become active presently when a decision for war would bring its toll of bloodshed in a few weeks.

Badoglio Demanding U.S., Britain Recognize Regime

Domei

LISBON, February 28.—Marshal Pietro Badoglio, head of the Italian puppet regime, demanded of the Governments of the United States and Britain to recognize his regime as the government of an ally fighting against the Reich, but he sees little prospect of those Governments complying with his request, he declared in his interview given to the Reuter correspondent yesterday, according to a dispatch from Naples.

"I have asked the United States and British Governments to recognize my regime as the government of an ally fighting against Germany," Badoglio said. "If the United States and Britain would supply me with arms and other materials, I would be able to dispatch at least 10 divisions of troops to the firing line. Right now, there is not much hope of Washington and London complying with my proposal."

424 U.S. Planes Downed

Domei

LISBON, February 28.—In one week from February 20 to 27, the United States 15th Air Corps crossed the Alps and raided Germany four times, three raids made jointly with the U.S. 8th Air Corps, the anti-Axis Headquarters announced today, according to London reports.

During that period, anti-Axis air forces lost 387 heavy bombers and 37 fighters or a total of 424 planes, the report added.

NIPPON UNIT FORCES ENEMY TO RETREAT IN NEW BURMA PUSH

Enemy Quarters Admit Set-Back in Chin Hills Area in Feb. 27 Battle

Domei

LISBON, February 28.—The anti-Axis headquarters in Southeastern Asia issued a communique today concerning the war situation in the Indo-Burma area, stating that the Japanese Forces launched an attack on the night of February 26 in the elevated sector north of the highway between Maungdaw and Buthidaung, according to a New Delhi dispatch received here.

The same communique also stated that a large unit of the Japanese Forces effected a counter-attack against the anti-Axis positions in the Chin Hills area on February 27. After serious local fighting a part of the anti-Axis troops was forced to make a retreat, the communique concluded.

Enemy Changing Tactics

LISBON, February 27.—(By Arrangement with the Asahi) Elated over the seeming progress of the counter-offensive operations in the Pacific since its attacks on the Marshalls, the enemy is now bombastically claiming an adjustment of the so-called "island-hopping strategy." Considering that the old tactics of taking island after island by devoting to it the whole energies as hitherto is likely to entail needless sacrifices of the air force, the enemy has evidently determined to avoid this strategy and seems to have now a design of mobilizing its entire power for taking major strategic points.

Taking a lesson from the tough resistance put up by the Japanese Forces who are determined always to fight to the last man, the enemy appears to have made the foregoing choice to avoid further ground operations, and this is now receiving attention as indication of the latest trend in the enemy strategy. The Times, in a recent article, clearly showed this change in the anti-Axis fighting method, as is suggested by the following statement made by that paper:

"The American forces which acquired ground bases on Bougainville Island probably have no further idea of penetrating into the mountainous zone in the hinterland to attack the Japanese positions there."

The Sunday Times also stated as

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 28

On both sides of Krivoi Rog, the Soviets yesterday with strong infantry and tank forces continued their attacks all day long but all enemy attacks were repulsed and some dents were sealed off. There was lively fighting activity at some places south of the Pripjet marshes.

At Yampol, troops of the German army and Waffen SS threw the enemy back in counterthrusts. South of the Beresina repeated Soviet thrusts, supported by tanks, were unsuccessful.

The German Luftwaffe, supported by Rumanian formations, attacked the enemy artillery positions as well as tank and troop concentrations east of Kirovograd with strong formations of bomber and battleplanes. A bridge across the Dnjepr was smashed by several direct hits.

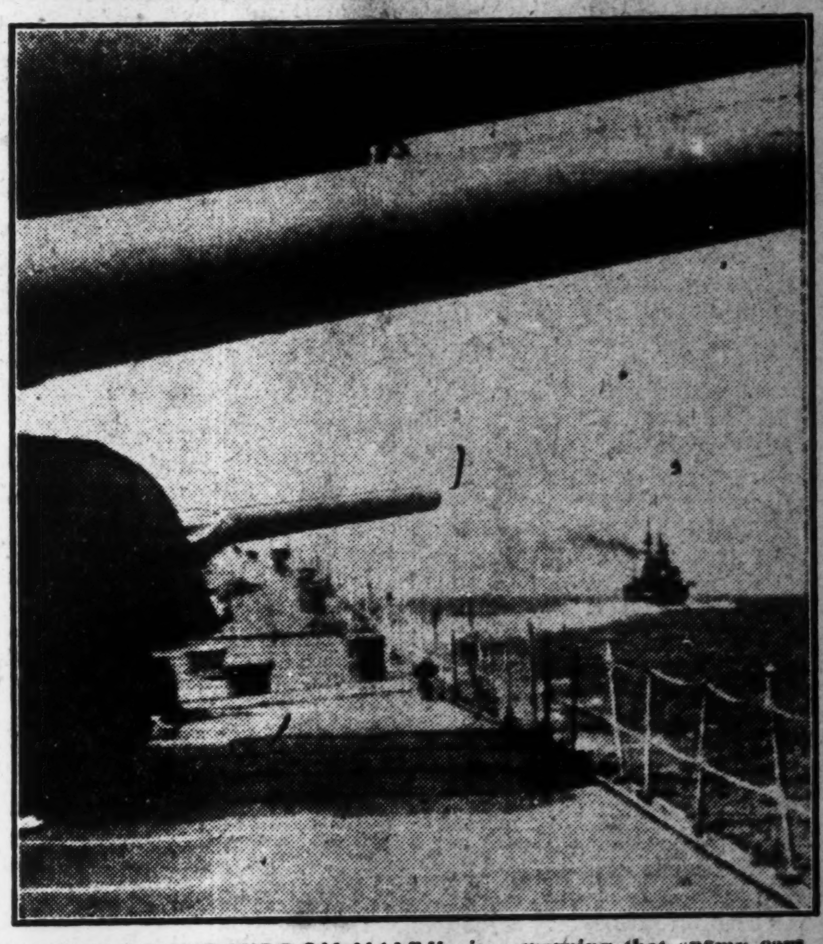
In the fighting that took place during the last few days north of Regachev, Captain Sattler, battalion commander of a grenadier regiment, particularly distinguished himself while leading an assault group.

2 Battalions Annihilated

At the Italian fronts, there was only local fighting activity yesterday. The enemy forces, encircled for days near Buon Riposo, southwest of Aprilia, in a strength of roughly two battalions, were wiped out in embittered fighting in a terrain full of ravines and caves. More than 650 prisoners were taken by the Germans. The enemy suffered extremely heavy casualties in the ferocious fighting at close quarters.

The first batalion of the 9th Panzer Grenadier Regiment, commanded by Major Ecker, particularly distinguished itself on this occasion.

German long range batteries with observed effect shelled the enemy disembarkations and shipping at the ports of Anzio and Nettuno. Extensive fires were caused as a result of attacks made by German planes on Anzio harbor.



'BEWARE THE NIPPON NAVY' is a warning that enemy cannot help but heed in the light of the many disastrous experiences that it has suffered so far in the War of Greater East Asia. "Beware the Nippon Navy," because it has just begun to fight and its stupendous destructive power will be fully manifested to the consternation and sorrow of the enemy that dare to invade our hallowed shores. (Passed by Navy Ministry)

Reich Officer Cited In Breaking Blockade Of Enemy Sub During Japan Voyage

Domei

BERLIN, February 28.—Captain Paul Hellmann, captain of the commercial freighter and blockade breaker, Osorno, was awarded the Knight's Cross to the Iron Cross after having been successful in breaking the enemy blockade twice and in travelling from Japan to Germany.

When travelling in the China Sea, the Osorno was pursued twice by an enemy submarine which attacked the ship without success. An officer of the mercantile marine who travelled as a passenger on board the Osorno declared that it was due to Captain Hellmann's clever maneuvering that no damage was done to the ship in the course of these attacks.

Later, in the South Atlantic, the ship was repeatedly ordered by enemy planes to stop off Ascension but in these critical moments, too, Captain Hellmann mastering the situation, deceived the enemy planes and successfully pretended his ship to be British.

The same trick was applied when the Osorno broke the blockade for the second time some days later before joining the German naval forces and when the ship was intercepted by carrier-borne planes.

Despite the fact that the whole scene occurred off the British coast and although the British air force ought to have been informed about every vessel at sea, Captain Hellmann again in this case succeeded in bluffing the enemy pilots. Finally, prior to being protected by the escort of German destroyers, the Osorno was attacked by a Sunderland flying boat which, however, was shot down before it could release its bombs.

This final success of shooting down one of the largest and most powerful British flying boats with the limited means of a commercial freighter, entirely depending on her own resources, represented an unheard of achievement of the crew which, after the adventurous trip and fully aware of its important mission, also effectively warded off this latest menace. The crew, looked splendid when the freighter safely arrived in a German port.

EGYPT, IRAQ PROTESTING JEWISH REGIME SET-UP

U.S. Plans Are Opposed; Arabs Meeting in Cairo

28

Special

LISBON, February 28.—The Egyptian and Iraqi Governments have protested officially against the establishment of Jewish states in Palestine as recently proposed by the committee of the United States, according to reports from Cairo.

The Egyptian protest was handed to the United States Minister in Cairo on Sunday afternoon by the Egyptian Minister of Justice Mohammed Sabri Abou Alam. The protest lodged by the Iraqi Government is known to be based on the same arguments as that of the Egyptian Government.

The Egyptian Government, it is further reported, intends to hold a conference of all Arab countries in the Near East, to meet in Cairo on March 31, for the purpose of discussing the Jewish question with regard to Palestine. The Egyptian Cabinet held an extraordinary session Sunday night to consider the situation and will meet again on Monday, the report added.

Plane Contract Cancelled

28

Domei

LISBON, February 28.—The U.S. War Department has announced the cancellation of contracts signed with private companies for the manufacture of training planes, according to Washington reports.

It is explained that already sufficient training planes have been manufactured, and the War Department will employ workmen formerly engaged in the output of training planes for the production of military planes.

Dewey Is More Popular Than Willkie in G.O.P.

Special

LISBON, February 28.—Governor Thomas Dewey of New York is decidedly more popular than Wendell Willkie, among the Republican Party, a dispatch from Washington disclosed.

In a private poll held among the members of the Republican Party Convention of 1940 in order to ascertain for which Republican candidate for presidency they would vote in the coming poll today, it showed that 65 per cent were for Dewey, only 17 per cent for Willkie, 13 per cent for Governor John Bricker of Ohio, and a mere 3 per cent for General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southwestern Pacific, the dispatch disclosed.

Chungking Party in Iran

Domei

LISBON, February 27.—The Chungking mission that visited Britain and Turkey arrived in Teheran by air today, according to a dispatch from that city.

The party will remain in Teheran for three days to inspect various factories as well as universities in Iran.

Britain To Ration Coke

Domei

LISBON, February 27.—The coke rationing system in Britain will be enforced from March 1, and the ration of coal will be further reduced, announced the British Fuel Ministry today, according to London reports. The rationing for cokes has never before been enforced and this announcement has caused great unrest to the British public.

IMPERIAL AUDIENCE GRANTED P.I. ENVOY; VARGAS IMPRESSED

Credentials Presented; Her Majesty Also Honors Ambassador at Palace

Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas of the Philippines presented his credentials to His Majesty the Emperor this morning at the Phoenix Hall, Imperial Palace.

Ambassador Vargas left the Imperial Hotel this morning at 10:45 a.m. by a motor car sent by the Imperial Household Department, and entered the Imperial Palace by the Nijubashi Gate.

His Majesty the Emperor appeared in the Phoenix Hall at 11 a.m. and graciously received in audience Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas of the Philippines, with Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu in attendance. The Ambassador presented his credentials to His Majesty the Emperor, and was honored with gracious Imperial words.

Later, Ambassador Vargas was also received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress in the Paulownia Hall

Greatly impressed by the gracious consideration accorded by the Imperial Court, Ambassador Vargas left the Imperial Palace.

ARGENTINA'S POLICY REMAINS UNCHANGED

Acting Foreign Minister Clarifies Stand of New Regime Under Farrell

Special

LISBON, February 28.—Acting Foreign Minister Diego Masson declared that there would be no change in Argentina's foreign policy during the new regime headed by General Edelmiro Farrell, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch. He declared that Argentina's foreign policy, "tends toward strict observance of its pledges related to continental security, solidarity and defense."

It is recalled that the Ramirez government broke off Axis relations under economic pressure from the United States.

Meanwhile, a UP dispatch from Montevideo quoting a Buenos Aires report said that President Ramirez secretly delegated his power to the Argentine Supreme Court, thus invalidating the resignation reportedly forced upon him. The report said that this endangered Vice-President Farrell's new regime.

Ramirez made an extra copy of his original resignation, last Thursday, wherein it said that he was leaving the presidential post, "under pressure of circumstances" and turned his powers over to the Supreme Court. The report said that the ultra-nationalistic army group demanded that he draw up a new delegation of power naming Farrell as his successor and giving "ill health" as reason for his action but in the meantime a copy of the original was smuggled to the Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, a Buenos Aires dispatch said that Colonel Juan D. Peron had been sworn in as Acting Minister of War by General Farrell. It said that the oath administered in the White Salon of the Government House elevated Peron, who is one of the most influential men in Argentina, from Undersecretary of War to the post formerly held concurrently by General Farrell.

Peron is the leader of the powerful Argentine "Colonels' Group" which is credited with the coup last week in which Ramirez delegated his powers to General Farrell. Peron is reportedly known as Argentina's "power behind the throne."

U.S. Opinion Sounded

Domei

LISBON, February 28.—Argentine Ambassador Adrian C. Escobar

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

Irish Start Hunger Strike

Special

LISBON, February 28.—Nine members of the Irish Republican Army—IRA—interned in the Belfast Prison went on a hunger strike, according to a dispatch from London quoting the Belfast report to the Daily Sketch. The strike was commenced in protest against the fact that they were not being treated as political prisoners, the report added.

FINNS, REICH REACH TRADE PACT ACCORD

New Agreement Fixes Quota Of Goods at Same Figure as Last Year

28

Domei

BERLIN, February 28.—The Finnish Government announced today that negotiations with Germany on the conclusion of a German-Finnish commercial treaty have been satisfactorily completed, according to Helsinki reports.

The negotiations, were commenced on February 16 in Helsinki between German and Finnish representatives, and the new treaty has fixed the amount of goods to be exchanged between the two countries in the present year at the same figure as for the previous year.

Finland Is Warned

Domei

BERLIN, February 28.—Concerning the Soviet-Finnish relations, the German Foreign Office authorities made the following observations at the press conference given this noon to foreign correspondents:

"The Sunday Chronicle said that once the German forces withdraw from the northern Norwegian district, the Red Army will advance to that area and the Soviet Government will demand the right of controlling the railway line up to Narvik. Scandinavian nations should pay particular attention to such reports.

"Reuter reports from Moscow that the Soviet journal, Red Star, is attacking the people of Finland in connection with the bombing of Helsinki by the Soviet air force. Also Reuter states that Finland is considering the question of sending a representative to Moscow. But if Finland dispatches a representative to Moscow, it will fall into a result from which it would never be able to come out."

Raid Damage Heavy

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 28.—Finnish refugees reaching Sweden painted a grim picture of the damage wrought in Helsinki by a great fleet of Soviet bombers which subjected the city on Saturday night to the heaviest air attack it had ever undergone. Refugees said that Soviet planes, estimated in the Finnish communique, as 600, laid waste to vast sections of the capital. It is estimated that fully 70 per cent of the buildings were destroyed or wrecked. The University of Helsinki is reported almost entirely demolished and the American, British and German legations listed among the buildings damaged.

Fires broke out in many sections, the refugees said, and panic spread among the civilian populations as the Soviet raiders striking in small groups kept the attack going for almost 12 hours. Some of the fires are still burning yesterday and transportation facilities are virtually paralyzed. No Sunday papers were published. The Finns said that the raid served only to stir up hatred and made the prospect of peace with the Soviet more remote than ever.

Meanwhile, a Soviet communique described the attack as a mass raid by large groups of Soviet planes which were said to have bombed rail stations, arms dumps, military barracks and warplants.

Nippon Unit Forces Enemy to Retreat In New Burma Push

(Continued from Page 1)

follows:

"Our main force on the Southwestern Pacific ought to be concentrated for the New Guinea campaign instead of attacking Rabaul, with a view to starting an offensive in the western part of New Guinea. . The Japanese Forces in that area seem to be very strong, but through our relentless bombing from air and our landing operation from the rear, it would be possible to make an unexpected early advance."

Thus, the situation is being surveyed with an excessive amount of wishful thinking. However, in regard to this one-way strategy of fighting on the ground, the paper is very much skeptical as to whether the Americans would be able to fight the Jaanese on an equal footing, saying that "it is regrettable that on our part we have few soldiers who have had personal experience in this sort of fighting."

It will be seen that the enemy forces were brought over from the Mediterranean area, with a result that the Australian troops who were made to stand against the Japanese have become tired to an extreme degree, with no better luck favoring the American land troops and marines. At present, the enemy side is reported to be extremely wary of fighting the Japanese on the ground.

Also as regards the fighting front in the Burma area, the Daily Telegraph, in its latest issue, carried the following article which indicated that the British troops on the Burma front, afraid of the strong Japanese positions, are merely seeking a chance to cut off the Japanese supply lines as there seems to be no other way of success but to wait for the starvation of the Japanese soldiers. The article said:

British Plans Foiled

"For instance, in certain fighting areas, the British forces were found putting up double barbed-wire net rings around the Japanese positions. However, for the sake of defending this encirclement line extending one and half kilometers, it was necessary to keep a considerable number of troops. And when this tactics was put into effect, the encirclement was found often broken by the Japanese, compelling the British forces, finally, to launch an offensive, only to find that the Japanese special firing points were very cleverly set up in such a way that when the British troops approached one firing point they became exposed to the cross fire from all the others. The usual Japanese method was discovered to be to draw our men closer and to fire a fusillade at one stroke, so that the foregoing British strategy was put totally to naught."

The foregoing newspaper articles unmistakably indicate that though fighting in the Burma area and that in the Pacific Ocean are being carried out on very much different scales, the enemy is now resorting to evasive tactics. It is clearly shown that while averting bloody sacrifices as far as possible on the one hand, the enemy is now very anxious to come nearer the Japanese Forces on the other, simultaneously to bring pressure upon the Japanese by taking a short-cut as far as possible and to engage in a short-term decisive campaign.

Interesting People

War Widows Unite Efforts for Victory

In an article appearing in today's Tokyo Shimbun is a beautifully impressive story of a group of war widows of military officers who have gotten together to establish a workshop for the making of the wings of the planes to avenge their husbands' deaths.

In the little town of Koganei, in the outskirts of Tokyo, two sisters, Mrs. Mikie Fukuda, widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Katsumi Fukuda, and Mrs. Shinko Hirose, widow of the late Captain Tokuro Hirose, sharing the same sorrow of the bereaved, were passing their days in deep mourning at the home of their mother, Mrs. Misao Okubo. However, intermingled with their sorrow burned a passionae desire to be of some service to the nation. As women, what could they do? They could not take up arms and march to the front line of battle.

One day, while reading in the paper about an airplane wing-making women's corps of Tachikawa, comprised of widows of Major-Generals Endo and Masaki, Colonel Takase and others, the two sisters experienced the shock of a startling discovery. They had at last found the means of giving expression to the surging emotions groping for an outlet in their breasts. They could do their share in the production of airplanes.

They approached their mother with an idea that had been formulated in their minds. The mother listened to her daughters and then replied quitely, "I think your intentions are admirable but the bringing up of your children into worthy nationals is also an important service to the nation." The mother had in her mind the eight-year-old son of Mrs. Hirose and the two daughters, six and four years old, of Mrs. Fukuda.

The two daughters were not to be easily diverted from their purpose by the mother's disapproval. The announcement of the self-blasting of the gallant men of the Imperial Forces at the Marshall Islands roused the whole nation. The women, too, rose to do their part in the nation's crucial moment.

The mother realized that her viewpoint was based on the narrow gauge of her own selfish love for her daughters. The situation today demanded a broader outlook. She not only gave her consent for the daughters to join the airplane wing construction corps, but took the initiative as the head of the Japan Women's Association in Koganei in the movement for transformation of the homes into workshops.

Mrs. Shu Oyama, wife of a sub-officer at XX airfield, who happened to be present at the time Mrs. Okubo gave her wholehearted consent to her daughters, was deeply moved and offered the use of her home as the workshop. Through the efforts of Mrs. Oyama three more war widows, living in the neighborhood, made known their desire to be included as workshop members. The final outcome was that the newly established workshop would be operated by the war widows alone.

Mrs. Fukuda and Mrs. Hirose immediately called on Mrs. Sumako Endo, at her workshop in Tachikawa, and as the result of consultation with the head of the airplane wing construction corps it was decided that a branch would be established in Koganei.

After five days of training and observation at the Tachikawa workshop the five widows will open their shop in Koganei on March 3, which coincidentally falls on the day of the Girl's Festival. A new field of wartime activity has been paved for the war widows, and the membership of the Koganei group is expected to be increased by three more widows in the near future.

Argentina's Policy Remains Unchanged

(Continued from Page 1)

called on U.S. Undersecretary of State Stettinius at the State Department today, according to Washington reports.

The nature of the conference is being kept secret, but it is generally observed that the Argentine Ambassador sounded the views of the United States Government concerning the rumored resignation of President Ramirez.

Masson Said Appointed Premier

Domei

LISBON, February 27.—Though no accurate information on the political situation in Argentina, following recent developments, has been received, it is observed that General Pedro Ramirez is still occupying the presidential post but that Vice-President Edelmiro Farrell is carrying out administrative changes as actual President.

According to a Reuter report from Buenos Aires, General Diego Masson, former Agriculture Minister has been appointed Prime Minister.

N.Y. Drills in Air Defense

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—A large-scale air defense drill was held in New York City last night and light control was effected in the city and suburbs, according to a dispatch from that city.

27

More Javanese Settlers Migrating to Sumatra

Special

DJAKARTA, February 28.—One thousand more agrarian families of Java will have settled in Sumatra by March 20, it was revealed today.

Being the second batch of settlers to be sent under the sponsorship of the Japanese Military Administration in Java, they will develop agriculture in Lampoeng Province which is the nearest to Java.

Each family will be given one hectare of farmland. All will be exempted from taxation for three years while furniture and other expenses necessary for the starting of a new life will be redeemable on a seven-year installment plan.

It is recalled that favorable results were reported from the 105 settlers' families which were sent to Sumatra from Java last June.

Moslems in North China To Aid Food Increase Plan

Special

PEKING, February 28.—Concrete steps for increased production as well as maintenance of self-sufficiency of foodstuffs in North China will be undertaken shortly by the Mohammedan League of China.

On the occasion of Mohamet's birthday on March 12, the Mohammedans in North China will commence cultivation of vacant plots of various temples as well as other places.

The Mohammedans, furthermore, will undertake the development of essential war materials such as iron and coal as well as alumina, thereby offering positive contribution for the prosecution of the present war.

Moreover, it is believed that such activities carried out by the North China Mohammedans will have serious repercussions on the Mohammedans under the Chungking regime.

U.S. Medicos Submit Report

Domei

LISBON, February 28.—The Special Medical Committee appointed by the United States Congress to investigate into the possibility of postponing the mobilization of fathers by lowering the physical standard for recruits, submitted its report to Congress today, according to Washington reports.

The Committee reported that the supplementation of troops should be done by calling those who are exempted for occupational reasons, and that if the physical standard of recruited soldiers is lowered, the efficiency of the army will be seriously affected.

Kiddies to Pick Castor Beans

Special

DAVAO, February 28.—Local Japanese school children of 11 Japanese national schools of this city will undertake the gathering of wild castor beans, which will be contributed to the Japanese fighting forces to make lubricating oil for airplanes.

BATAAN WAR MOVIE AWAITED BY P.I. FANS

Premiere Showing Set On March 8; Stars All Filipino, Nippon Cast

Special

MANILA, February 28.—Local theater audiences are eagerly awaiting the premiere showing here on March 8 of the combined Philippine-Japanese super-production of "Dawn of Freedom," the first film dramatization of the famous Bataan Campaign.

The picture features the leading screen personalities of the Philippines such as Fernando Poe, Leopoldo Salcedo, Norma Blancaflor, Rosa Aguirre, Anged Esmeralda and Ricardo Pasion playing opposite an all-star Japanese cast.

It is learned that in order to stress the significance of the forthcoming screen classic, the Board of Information will sponsor the initial showing in the local movie houses.

The film jointly produced by the Sampaguita Motion Picture Company of the Philippines and the Toho Motion Picture Company of Japan gave a copy of the film to President Jose P. Laurel as a gift to the Republic.

The preview was given recently for the participants as well as for the local newspapermen, who unanimously hailed the talkie as a superb picturization of frontline fighting in the Philippines and praised the combined cast for their brilliant performances.

Meanwhile, newspapers, advertisements and billboards herald the premiere showing, which is expected to pack local theaters in treating Filipino movie fans to the much-awaited drama highlighting the passion and death of the USAFFE.

Estonians Resolve To Battle Soviets Until Final Ditch

(Continued from Page 1)

preservation of the independence of the country.

Baltic States See Aim

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 28.—The present offensive campaign launched by the Soviet forces on the north-central front seems to be intended as a battle to decide the fate of the three Baltic States, judging from informations available from the front.

With constantly arriving reinforcements, it seems to be the Soviet plan to break through the defense line in the area and a severe battle is now developing with the German forces.

The Soviets are now advancing from three directions toward Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. The first Soviet army is following the tactics of breaking through Pakov, an important point held by the German North Army Group under the command of Field Marshal Georg von Kuchler, and thus to reach the frontier of Estonia. At strong pressure on Pskov from present, Soviet forces are bringing three directions—the north, northeast and east. The northern corps have reached a point 15 miles, the northeastern corps, 21 miles, and the eastern corps 30 miles of the city, it is reported.

The Soviet forces in this sector are using sleds equipped with propellors for carrying reinforcements from the rear across the frozen lake.

The second Soviet army, aiming to reach the Baltic States, is approaching the Latvian frontier and also the Pakov-Vilna railway line.

The third Soviet army is now operating to the west of Novosokolinia under the command of General Popoff, and advancing westward along the Moscow-Riga railway line.

Javanese to Take Exams

Special

DJAKARTA, February 28.—With the purpose of appointing able native officials as well as elevating their morale, the Japanese Military Administration of Java issued an ordinance on February 24 creating a qualifying examination system for native officials. The first examination will be held in August or September this year.

It is understood that the new system aims at appointing competent native officials by laying emphasis on character in contrast to the system of scholastic ability adopted by the former Dutch regime.

Malai Gets Japanese Goods

Special

SHONAN, February 28.—Retail stores in the various districts in Malai are now packed with Japanese goods including porcelain, glassware and cosmetics which recently arrived here. The distribution of these goods to the Malaian community was started today. Meanwhile, it is learned that more goods are due here in the near future.

TAIWAN DECIDES TO BUY RARE CHINESE ART WORKS

Collection Owned by Ros, Italian Consul-General

Special

CANTON, February 28.—A representative of the Government-General of Taiwan this morning at the local Italian Consulate-General signed a contract to purchase at ¥500,000 the valuable collection of literature on China, works of Chinese fine arts owned by Guesse Ros, Italian Consul-General at Canton, and a well-known authority on the customs and geography in southwestern China, it was learned here.

The collection comprises 50,000 volumes of Chinese classical books, 2,000 Western books on China, several thousand items of Chinese fine arts, and three rare books on Hainan Island, which Mr. Ros collected during the period of 40 years in Hankow, Peking, Nanking, Shanghai and in other parts of China.

It is said that after its formal delivery to the Government-General of Taiwan, the collection will be housed in the "Southern Regions Museum of Facts and Figures" in Taihoku.

CHUNGKING SEEN HIT BY DIRE STEEL LACK

War Transport Affected; Shortages in Arms, Coal And Tin Said Worsening

Chungking forces are now facing difficulty in obtaining arms and munitions supplies due to the suspension of shipments from the United States and Britain, and also to the reduced steel production capacity in the Chungking-controlled areas, according to a report reaching the Yomiuri-Hochi from Hankow.

At the Military Council meeting held last month at Chungking, Chiang Kai-shek ordered the immediate supply of arms and munitions to the first line units of the Chungking Defense Corps which had suffered serious losses on account of the offensive operations of the Imperial Japanese troops. But this order cannot be complied with, because not only has the supply route from the United States and Britain been suspended, but the war industry of Chungking is now in a critical condition.

It is the iron and steel industry that has suffered most seriously, according to Chungking reports. In Chungking, there are 16 iron works, but 14 of them are now closed, while the remaining are obliged to limit their production extensively.

Chungking authorities are pointing out the fact that not only is the iron and steel industry itself in a miserable condition, but the shortage of iron has also caused a serious effect upon the mechanical power of the Chungking forces. Due to the shortage of iron and steel, roads and bridges are now in a very bad condition, and thus, the transportation facilities have been reduced. The Chungking government, therefore, has set aside 400,000 yuan for improving the transportation system during the present fiscal year.

The coal shortage is also pointed out by Chungking officials as another factor affecting the war industry productivity. Trains are not operated properly as coal is lacking, and all production enterprises are likewise much depressed.

It is also reported that the production of tin in Yunnan Province was 10,731 tons in 1927, and 10,056 tons in 1928, but in 1931 it fell to only 3,629 tons, and was further reduced to 2,000 tons last year.

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MALAI TO DEVELOP COTTON AND RAMIE

Sericulture Also Planned In Negri Sembilan; Machines From Nippon Being Installed

Special

SEREMBAN, February 28.—Encouraged by the cooperation extended by the people in the drive for self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and essential commodities, the Department of Commerce and Industries in Negri Sembilan has launched plans for the increased production of fibrous materials.

The plans envisage the positive cultivation of cotton and ramie together with the encouragement of sericulture. Officials said that a survey indicated that cotton cultivation is an assured success in Negri Sembilan where the rainfall is less than in Sumatra. They added that cotton has been successfully grown in experimental plantations at Kendong., Ampang, Tinggi and Rembau and farm experts believe that a large-scale cultivation of cotton can be begun immediately.

Under the present plan for the extensive cultivation of cotton, each household in towns and villages is to grow at least a few trees in their compounds or gardens.

Cotton seeds are to be distributed free by the Government. So far, the Government has planted over 200 acres with cotton. Ramie, too, has been successfully cultivated experimentally. Each farmer is to grow about one acre in addition to foodstuffs. Seedlings, too, are to be distributed free.

Meanwhile, a large-scale rearing of silkworms is to be undertaken in the State by Japanese firms. Experiments reveal that these worms flourish on tapioca and castor leaves. To produce textiles from these fibers, a factory is to start operations early in March, and machines imported from Japan are at present being installed.

Medan Census Retaken

Domei

MEDAN, February 26.—The city of Medan undertook the second census of its population since the establishment of the military administration, recently, in order to carry out reliable economic plans for its future development.

The result revealed that the total population of the city was 134,804.

Classified by races, it consists of 80,509 Indonesians, 46,667 Chinese, 5,677 Indians, 1,029 Eurasians, 794 Arabs, and 128 others.

The census thus taken showed a decrease of about 23,000 compared with the figure obtained in March, last year. This decrease is due to the departure of about 8,000 from the city to other districts, and also proved that the investigation figures of a year ago contained about 15,000 persons who did not actually exist.

British General Injured

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 28.—Lieutenant-General Gifford de Quesne Martel, who was the head of the British Military Mission to Moscow, was injured last week in the German bombing on London, according to London reports.

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25 Blind Couples in Java United in Mass Marriage

Special

BANDOENG, February 27.—In what is most probably the world's first collective wedding of its kind, 25 blind couples embarked on their new life at the mass Moslem marriage rites conducted on February 24 at the Bandoeng Mosque. The blessed couples are all inmates of the Bandoeng Blind Asylum.

The mass wedding, which was the first to be performed by the Indonesian people of Java, was made possible through the good offices of the director of the asylum, who has been introducing varied reforms in the institute to meet wartime conditions.

It is recalled that the first collective wedding in Java was held on December 21 of last year when five Chinese couples of Djakarta were united in marriage under the sponsorship of the Chinese Traders' Association of that city.

Farming, Forestry Body Established in Sumatra

Special

PADANG, February 26.—With the object of further accelerating the agricultural and forestry enterprises in Sumatra, it is revealed that the Sumatra Agricultural and Forestry Association will be established here tomorrow.

The proposed body which is organized under the provisions of the industrial association's regulations promulgated on January 12 by the Japanese Military Administration will enlist all the industrialists engaged in agricultural and forestry developments throughout the island.

As a liaison organ for such industrialists, the new association is divided into six sections of foodstuffs, forestry, fisheries, livestock, fibers and oils and fats.

Industrial researches and survey, experimental study, mediation of the supply of funds and the training of experts are the principal activities of the new association which will have its head office in Padang.

Mrs. Chiang Tours Kunming

Domei

CANTON, February 28.—Mrs. Soong Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, who had recently been visiting the United States air force in Kunming and the Chungking army at the front lines, returned to Chungking yesterday.

It is said that her visit to Kunming was for the purpose of investigating into the friction existing between the United States airmen and the Chungking troops, and also the disturbed condition caused since the resignation of General Chen Cheng, Commander of the Chungking Forces in the Southwestern Area.

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Domei

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ble spirit of labor on the agricu
tural front will launch a large scale increased production movement through the mobilization of all propaganda facilities such as the radio, the press and so forth.

Active propaganda will continue for two weeks, beginning March 9, the day of President Jose P. Laurel's birth. Concrete details of the movement will be announced soon by the Propaganda Ministry.

Foe Raids Rome Suburbs

Domei

BERLIN, February 28.—Anti-Axis air forces raided the suburbs of Rome at about 1 p.m. yesterday, according to Rome reports.

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